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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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tion made to order

SUGAR REFINERS.

Negotiations Going on to End Their
Troubles.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Jour-
nal of Commerce says:

It may be stated on excellent author-
ity that the most serious negotiations
that have thus far been attempted
having in view the termination of the
troubles of the Sugar Refiners, have
been in progress for a week or more.
These negotiations have been conducted
by Mr. James H. Post of B. H.
Howell, Son & Co., agents of the Mol-
tenhauer and National Refineries.
These refineries were virtually the only
independent refineries before the
Arbuckle and Doscher entered the
field and were operated apparently un-
der a tacit understanding which allowed
the two refineries named to obtain
what they considered a fair share of
the business without, as a rule, cut-
ting under the American Sugar Re-
fining Company's prices.

The conferences that have been held
during the progress of the negotiations
have been largely informal and have
not, it is understood, been attended
officially by representatives of the in-
terested parties. They have, however,
been attended by friends of the several
interests of sufficient importance to
justify the assertion that had any
agreement been reached it would have
received considerable weight with the
refiners themselves.

MANY LIVES SAVED.

In almost every neighborhood there
is some one whose life has been saved
by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been
cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use
of that medicine. Such persons make
a point of telling of it whenever op-
portunity offers, hoping that it may be
the means of saving other lives. For
sale by all druggists and dealers. Ben-
son, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The barks Alden Besse and Diamond
Head and Schooners Alice Cooke and
Transit all arrived from San Francis-
co yesterday. They bring large cor-
ses of general merchandise. The Alden
Besse made the fastest trip of the
lot, leaving San Francisco on the 17th
of March. The Alice Cooke and Di-
amond Head left on the 7th of March
and the Transit on the 13th.

THE POT OF POLITICS

It Begins to Boil In
Honolulu.

TIM MURRAY'S NEW PARTY

R. W. Shingle Explains His Position
And Murray Himself Has
His Little Fling.

After cogitating for awhile as to
whether the new party had better be
called Republican, Democratic or Non-
Partisan, the Murrayites, in the course
of their caucus last week, decided to
call it Republican. So it will be Re-
publican until further notice. Captain
Murray, it is understood, is a good
Democrat, but that is not going to
stand in the way of his being useful to
the country or the country being useful
to him. Tonight at Murray Hall the
clans will get together and throw off
some oratory. Whether there will be



T. B. MURRAY.

a row depends on circumstances, but
as Tim is a great stickler for harmony
and as the police will be on hand, the
chances are that Republicanism will
get out of the hall with a whole skin.
Of course there will be dissenters.
Tim's party has always been full of
them since its earliest days—way back
before it was called the American
League even. Will E. Fisher has al-
ready bolted because the party sur-
vived so hard at the Democratic donkey
before swallowing the Republican ele-
phant. R. W. Shingle comes out in a
letter below to show why the organi-
zation of a Republican party is pre-
mature. Perhaps both will be on hand to-
night to have their say. And there are
others.

Politics in the Democratic camp is
not particularly lively, but it will be if
Clarence W. Ashford comes down here,
as he says he will, to organize the party.
Clarence was always a Republican
in the old days and the hardshell Dem-
ocrats, men like Dr. McGrew and Wm. C.
Wilder, are not likely to accept his
leadership without a protest.

Editor Testa is figuring on making
the Independent the great Democratic
organ of Hawaii. He thinks he will
have the field all to himself. To make
ready for the responsibility, Mr. Testa
is doing a lot of quiet pipe-laying to the
reservoirs of information. "Norrie
and I," he said the other day, "have
been talking the thing over and we
think our best lay is to be Democratic.
And say! Just between ourselves, tell
me what the real difference is between
a Democrat and Republican?"

To return to the Murray proposals,
here is Mr. Shingle's pronouncement:

R. W. SHINGLE EXPLAINS.
Organization of a Republican Party
Is Premature.

To the Republicans of Honolulu:
There having been considerable dis-
cussion and apparent misunderstanding,
as evinced by the recent proposed
Republican organization in Honolulu,
in connection with the League of Re-
publican Clubs and the authority which
I have from that body, it seems to me
timely to make a statement to the Re-
publicans, outlining my attitude and
what I consider to be my duty, not only
to the League but to the Republicans
of the Islands as a whole.

Since annexation was first assured
there has been an honest difference of
opinion among Republicans of the Is-
lands upon the immediate necessity of
party organization. In the early part
of last year there was a strong feeling
among a great many that there should
be no delay of the party formulating
and that it was advisable to organize
Republican clubs at once. To bring
this matter squarely before the people,
a public meeting was called at the
Chamber of Commerce on March 9,
1899. The matter was given the fullest
discussion, with the result that the fol-
lowing resolution was adopted:

"It is the sense of this meeting that

no auxiliary body of the Republican
party be formed prior to the formation
of the general Republican party in
these Islands, and, further, that the
time for the formation of such general
Republican party has not yet arrived."

There can be no question about the
regularity of this meeting and it was
thoroughly representative.

In response to a letter written him
by a Honolulu Republican concerning
immediate organization, Secretary B.
H. Shingle of the National Republican
League, wrote me the following, out-
lining the manner in which our local
Republicans should obtain representa-
tion in the League:

"A few days since I received a letter
from — of your city, in which he
stated that Republicans in Honolulu
had held a meeting, the purpose of
which was to organize a Republican
club to be a part of the National Re-
publican League, and asked for in-
structions as to how they should pro-
ceed."

"In reply I informed him that the ac-
tion of the last National League Con-
vention virtually admitted the Hawai-
an League into the National League;
that all that remained for the Republi-
cans of the Islands to do was to proceed
and organize clubs, these clubs send
delegates or representatives to a Terri-
torial convention, which you, by vir-
tue of your position as member of the
National Executive Committee, had au-
thority to call, and at said convention
organize your Territorial League by
electing a president, secretary, treas-
urer, an executive committee, and I
suggested an organizer, and at the
same time adopt a constitution."

It is evident from this letter that
the general scheme which the National
League expects me to follow consists
in the forming of separate clubs
throughout the Islands, which shall
hold a convention at some future time.
Under these circumstances it would be
impossible as well as unjust to the Na-
tional League and to the Republicans
of the Islands, for me to recognize any
one club as representing the National
League in Hawaii.

The National League has entrusted a
responsibility in me which I would
gladly transfer and shall relinquish at
the first Territorial convention, but it
is incumbent upon me to make such a
transfer in a manner that will be sat-
isfactory to the League and to all the
Republicans in the Islands.

I consider the resolution passed at
the meeting held on March 9, one year
ago, as binding upon me both as a Re-
publican and a representative of the
League. Therefore, I cannot take any
steps toward organization until the
general Republican party has been es-
tablished by the calling of a Territorial
convention, which is to send a delegate
to the National Republican Convention
to be held in Philadelphia this sum-
mer.

I might further add that the resolu-
tion of last year indicates, and the
present prevailing sentiment through-
out the Islands is, so far as I am able
to learn, that no steps toward party or-
ganization should be taken until the
Territorial law now being considered
by Congress, becomes operative.

R. W. SHINGLE.
Honolulu, April 2d.

TIM MURRAY ANSWERS.
He Replies to a Recent Correspond-
ent of This Paper.

Editor Advertiser:—An article ap-
pears in the "Advertiser" of this morn-
ing, questioning the authority of my-
self or others to organize a Republican
Party for these Islands. Permit me to
inform my "Republican" friend that
no person has any absolute property
in the word "Republican," but that
any body of qualified voters of Republi-
can sympathies are entitled to appro-
priate the name for their use, and by
so doing acquire a qualified property
therein, always provided that they are
the first in the field. The above is the
position taken by the "National Re-
publican" and all other political parties.

It is very evident, from your corres-
pondent's reference to Mr. Shingle's
authority, that he has confounded the
"National Republican Party" with the
"National Republican League," and
Mr. Shingle will no doubt inform him,
should he care to be so informed.

A call is about to issue for a Republi-
can mass meeting, and I hope that
my "Republican" friend and all others
of like sympathies will attend. Full
and free speech to all.

T. B. MURRAY.
Honolulu, April 2, 1900.

Many Boers Surrendering.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Roberts
telegraphs from Bloemfontein under
date of March 21st as follows:

"So many burghers have expressed a
desire to surrender under the terms
of the last proclamation that I have
sent some columns in various direc-
tions to register their names and take
over their arms."

"A cavalry brigade has gone to the
eastward to Thabanchu, and a detach-
ment from Springfield has occupied
Smithfield, where some Transvaalers
and a wagon with arms and ammuni-
tion were captured. The Boers Guards
are at Edenburg and Reddersburg.
General Clements' brigade is marching
hither by way of Philippolis and
Fauersmith."

Australian Infected Ports.

MELBOURNE, March 21.—Sydney,
capital of New South Wales, and Ade-
laide, capital of South Australia, have
been declared infected with the bubo-
nic plague.

SYDNEY, (N. S. W.), March 21.—
Two deaths from bubonic plague oc-
curred here to-day and one new case
was officially reported.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Reports on Interior
Department.

PLEA FOR POOR LOSERS

Three New Fire Stations are Provid-
ed For—Fire Appropriation
Passed—Zerbe's Claim.

Interest in the Council of State pro-
ceedings yesterday was centered large-
ly upon the appropriation of \$20,000
asked for by the Executive Council for
the carrying on of the work of the
Court of Claims. Considerable discus-
sion resulted over one of the rules of
the Court relative to the \$20 fee to be
paid when each claim is filed. It was
emphatically pointed out that the fee
would bar out many claimants who are
too poor to advance the amount and
hire a lawyer as well, and that in re-
ality the poor people, who have the
smallest claim, would receive less in
the end than they were entitled to.

President Dole called the Council of
State to order shortly after 3 o'clock,
the following Councilors answering:
Robertson, Allen, Ena,
Kennedy, Bolte, Jones, Gear, Achi,
Kaulukou, Nott, Robinson, Isenberg
and Robinson. Ministers Mott-Smith,
Young, Damon and Cooper were pres-
ent.

The minutes of the preceding meet-
ing were read and approved.

Young read the Executive Council's
action in regard to refunding \$300 to
M. T. Blumene, for Shipping Master's
license illegally issued to him last
September. After the license was duly
issued to Blumene, the Marshal not-
ified the Interior Department that the
license was void, because there can be
but two shipping masters for the port
of Honolulu. Blumene thereupon made
a claim to the Interior Department for
the full amount of his license fee.

Damon moved that the resolution of
the Executive Council to the Council
of State be laid on the table and taken
up with the appropriation bill. Car-
ried.

Damon read the Executive Council's
action in regard to an appropriation of
\$2,500 recommended to the Council
of State for passage for the maintenance
of Relief Camps 1 and 2.

Mr. Damon stated that the camps
would probably be on a self-supporting
basis soon, and would derive a
revenue from the rent of rooms. Fur-
ther appropriations he did not think
would be asked.

Special Act No. 8, incorporating the
appropriation of \$2,500 was read, re-
quiring but one reading before the
Council.

Jones moved and Isenberg seconded,
that the act be passed as read. Rob-
ertson asked to what date the approp-
riation would carry the camp. Mr.
Young replied that the camps were
ready to be self-supporting. At present
they were in some need of money, being
necessary for the paying-off of the as-
sistants and others on the pay roll.
The act passed without further com-
ment.

Damon: "As you have seen by the
morning paper, the Executive has ap-
pointed a commission, or Court of
Claims, to adjudicate the losses sus-
tained by the recent fires, and the next
step is to provide sufficient funds that
is estimated will carry the commission
through for six months. Action was
this day taken by the Executive Coun-
cil to appropriate \$20,000 for the Court
of Claims expenses." Mr. Damon then
read Special Act No. 7, appropriating
\$20,000 for the purpose aforesaid,
divided as follows: \$15,000 for the
Finance Department, and \$5,000 for
the Attorney-General's Department,
for the employment of counsel for the
Court of Claims. The items are noted
in another column in the Cabinet pro-
ceedings.

"This Act," said Mr. Damon, "is
based upon the correspondence that
has passed between the Executive and
President McKinley, and has received
his sanction. We will not ask the
Council to appropriate any money for
the payment of the claims; that will
be left to the next Legislature."

The Minister of Finance moved that
the Act be passed as read.

Plea for Poor Claimants.

Achi: "I want to know if the Coun-
cil of State has the right to ask the
Executive Council to change the rules
of the Court of Claims, because I no-
tice the government has provided at-
torneys for the Court of Claims. I
also notice that the rules require that
the sum of \$20 has to be paid before a
case can be filed with the Court. Sup-
pose a man has a claim of only \$25
and he has to pay this fee of \$20 to file
it? This will be an injustice to them.
Besides that, they will have to pay a
lawyer's fee. If the salaries of the
members of the Court are to be paid
by the Government, I believe that the
Council ought to see to it that justice
is given the people who have small
claims. I am willing to pass the Bill,

but at the same time I think the Coun-
cil ought to allow the Court to make
the fee pro rata, according to the size
of the claim. Persons who have
claims for \$75,000 should not be in-
cluded with claimants, poor people, who
have only a \$25 or \$50 claim. He has
got to pay a lawyer; if he has to pay
\$20 for a claim of \$20, he had better
not make any claim at all. By this
time we have discovered that the poor
people have suffered a great deal more
than the rich ones."

Dole: "The Council of State have no
power to change these rules, but they
have the right to recommend changes."
Kaulukou: "I also wish some infor-
mation in regard to the Court of
Claims. I see that Mr. Magoon has
been appointed as President of the
Commission. I believe Mr. Magoon
owns much property in Chinatown;
who is going to take his place when
his claims are considered. He owns
lots of land there. I don't think he
would have any right to sit on his
claims."

Dole: "He cannot sit on any matter
he is personally interested in. The
rest will sit, however."

Kaulukou: "I would like to have
this act referred to the Council to con-
sider carefully."

Kane: "It seems to me that the bill
must take some course of investigation
in the Council. It is a new matter al-
together. I move that the bill be re-
ferred to the Finance Committee."

Damon: "The bill has already re-
ceived the authorization of President
McKinley for the expenditure of this
sum of money, and requires only one
reading."

Kaulukou: "I claim the Council of
State should pass this bill on three
readings instead of one, because it is
entirely independent of expenses of
plague."

Mott-Smith: "I do not remember the
exact words of the telegram from
Washington authorizing the appoin-
tment of the Court, but the purport of
it is that the Executive appoint five
commissioners to adjudicate fire losses,
and to have the Council of State make
an appropriation of money for ex-
penses in conformity with Hawaiian
law."

Achi moved that the bill be referred
to the Judiciary Committee. In answer
to a question, Mr. Dole replied that the
Supreme Court had no authority under
the Hawaiian law to entertain these
fire claims.

Robertson: "President McKinley
having authorized the appointment of
the Court of Claims and provided that
the Council of State should appropri-
ate money for the Court's expenses, it
seems to me as a natural consequence
it intended to provide the Court with
ways and means to carry the work on.
It could not do without funds. I do
not say, however, that I have agreed
with the policy of the Executive al-
together in suggesting to President Mc-
Kinley the appointment of a Court of
Claims. It will be a great hardship up-
on a number of people in the commu-
nity who have lost property through
the suppression of plague, and I can
not see where the money is coming
from to pay for these losses. The fig-
ures will run up into millions of dol-
lars. I don't think this government
can compensate the losers for what they
have lost. In consequence, I am not
in favor of the Court of Claims at all."

"It seems to me the proper thing
that the bill should go to a committee
for investigation. I don't think it ad-
visable to go to the Judiciary Committee
for the reason that lawyers are inter-
ested in the appointment of the Court.
It seems to me the Finance Committee,
as suggested, would be the more appro-
priate committee, and I make a motion
to that effect."

The first motion being put, to refer
the bill to the Judiciary Committee,
was lost. The motion to refer the
same to the Finance Committee was
carried by a rising vote.

Young stated that Mr. Oudekirk had
made an estimate of the cost of making
needed repairs to the Judiciary build-
ing, amounting to \$4,300. This included
repairing of plaster inside the building
and tiling it; painting and graining;
doors and windows, new matting need-
ed in nearly all the rooms, floors were
in bad condition; on the outside the
cement work was in need of repairs
and new paint, and repairs were need-
ed on the roof and tower. He moved
that the estimates be referred to the
Committee on Interior Appropriations.

Gear moved that the estimates be
laid on the table and taken up with
the bill. Carried.

Mott-Smith read the action taken by
the Executive Council in regard to the
petition from Japanese Consul Miki
Saito relative to the request to be
received from taxation for the present
year. He said the Attorney General
was opposed to granting the petition
on the ground that the Council of
State would have to repeal the law be-
fore the petition could be granted,
and furthermore the Council of State,
in his opinion, had no such power.

Achi moved that the report be adopt-
ed. Carried.

The report of the Executive Council
proceedings upon the claim of Henry
Zerbe was read by Mr. Mott-Smith.
The vote of the Executive Council was
to refer the claim to the next Legisla-
ture.

(Continued on Page 4.)

FIRE LOSSES!

A Court of Claims Has
Been Appointed.

Five Commissioners to Begin Settle-
ment for Property Burned by
Board of Health.

A court of commissioners to adjudicate
claims on account of losses of
property through fires ordered by the
Board of Health has been appointed by
President Dole. Its make-up is as fol-
lows: J. A. Magoon, president; A. F.
Judd, Jr., George A. Davis, Lorin An-
drews, A. N. Kepoikai. With the
naming the members of the court, Presi-
dent Dole issued an order defining the
powers and duties of the court and the
methods of its proceedings.

The order is lengthy and gives full
details of the workings of the court.
The establishment of the court is not
to be taken as an admission of the ex-
istence of liability on the Government's
part, but each case is to be decided by
the court, which is to have exclusive
jurisdiction, and from its decisions no
appeal will lie. It will entertain
claims for actual losses of property on-
ly. Claims for speculative or conse-
quential damages or for rents, loss of
the use of property, or loss of profits
through the interruption of business
are not to be considered.

A majority of the commissioners will
be a quorum, but all final judgments
must be concurred in by three of them.
A clerk is to be appointed under a
bond of \$1,000, to receive any money
paid into the court and to keep its re-
cords. Other employees will also be se-
lected, including stenographers, inter-
preters, bailiffs, janitors, etc. These
employees as well as the commissioners
are to receive such pay as may be pro-
vided by the Council of State.

All claimants, besides attorneys at
the bar, are to be permitted to press
claims. The court is to have the same
power as circuit courts in compelling
the attendance of witnesses, adminis-
tering oaths, punishing contempt, etc.

Each claim must be brought before
the court by the person who owned the
property at the time of its destruction,
by an itemized statement in English of
the loss, the situation of the property,
when and upon what consideration the
claimant became interested therein, the
insurance and if any steps have been
taken to recover the same; each claim
must state whether any proceedings
are pending before any other court for
the recovery of the loss. All must be
accompanied by affidavits.

Claims must be filed in duplicate,
one copy to be delivered to the At-
torney General by the clerk of the court
of claims. The claims are to be tried
in order of filing, unless the court for
special reasons orders otherwise, but
no claim is to be heard within ten days
after the same is filed, except on agree-
ment.

Claimants must deposit \$20 on filing
each claim to cover the cost of the
proceeding, but only the costs of call-
ing claimants' witnesses shall be
charged them. The court is to sit as
soon as practicable in Honolulu and is
to continue its sessions as long as need-
ful.

Hawaiian Islands Exports.

The exports of sugar from these Is-
lands for week ending February 17th
were 4,034 tons, and for week ending
February 24th were 4,132 tons.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9th, 1900.—
This week, after a thorough clearing
up, both the California and Hawaiian
Sugar Refining Company of Crockett
and the Western Sugar Refining Com-
pany of San Francisco started work.
Notwithstanding the decline of the 6th
instant the market is still weak with
light demand. Dry granulated, in bags,
5c; in barrels, 5 1/4-16c. Extra C, 4 1/2c.
Hawkeye, bags, 4 1/2c.

CANADIAN REFINED, March 13th,
1900.—Quotations unchanged, basis
4 1/4c, for granulated, Montreal. There
is rather more enquiry for sugar and
some faint interest is shown in tariff
prospects as the budget is expected to
be brought down this week. There is,
however, no speculation on this con-
tingency.

SUGAR FOR INVESTMENT.—
Whenever price is below par to more or
less extent, the sugar stock should
prove a satisfactory purchase to pay for
in full and keep for its dividends. Many
circumstances now transpiring in re-
lation to reduced duties on raw material,
etc., will make for the benefit of re-
finers.

Sugar Crops of the World-1899-1900.

	Tons.
America.....	1,331,000
Total in Asia.....	779,000
Total in Australia and Pol- nesia, including Hawaii.....	442,500
Total in Africa.....	284,000
Total in Europe-Spain.....	8,500

	Tons.
Total cane sugar production (W. & G.).....	2,844,500
Total beet sugar production (Light).....	5,535,000
United States beet sugar pro- duction (W. & G.).....	95,000

Grand total cane and beet
sugar.....8,474,500
Estimated increase in world's
production.....501,378

In the above table we have aimed
to include the entire sugar production
of all countries of the world, including
those crops which have heretofore been
ignored in statistics.

PEACE MAY BE REACHED

Boer Agents Sail for Europe.

MR. KRUEGER NEGOTIATING

Roberts Delays His General Movement Though There is Some Skirmishing

LOURENÇO MARQUES, March 21.—A Boer peace delegation, consisting of three commissioners, has sailed for Europe.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from Cape Town says: The real objective point of the Boer peace delegation, which recently sailed from Lourenço Marques for Europe, is Russia. The delegates, Messrs. Wolmarans, Fischer and Wessels, the latter being the President of the Free State Raad, took with them all the secret incriminating documents from Pretoria, thus making it difficult to incriminate Steyn and the members of the Afrikaner Bond in Cape Colony.

SECRET MESSAGES FROM KRUEGER. LONDON, March 22, 4:20 a. m.—Several telegrams have passed between President Krueger and the British Government, in addition to the Salisbury-Krueger correspondence already published. The Foreign Office received a dispatch from Pretoria yesterday. The contents of these communications cannot yet be obtained.

So far as the military situation is concerned, there is practically no change. Lord Roberts is quietly making preparations for the next move. As necessary to a beginning, Generals Gatacre and Brabant are swiftly moving from point to point in the southern districts of the Free State, dispersing or accepting the surrender of any remaining Boers, thus insuring the safety of Lord Roberts' communications before starting toward Pretoria.

LONDON, March 22.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Tuesday, March 20th, says: "I have just returned from Bloemfontein, where I learned that no further movement is probable for three weeks as negotiations are proceeding. I failed to ascertain the nature of the negotiations or whether Sir Alfred Milner's departure from Cape Town is connected with them, but I should not be surprised if the war collapses quickly."

A dispatch to the Standard from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday, says: Four thousand Transvaalers from Colesburg trekked on Saturday and Sunday to the northeast, going by way of the Basutoland border. They will probably be caught at one of the passes.

A striking feature of the advance on Bloemfontein was the abandonment of our communications with Poplar Grove. Lord Roberts, confident in the ability of his transport to meet all immediate needs of the army, deliberately left the enemy at Abraham's kraal to do what they liked. The result fully justified him. The enemy to the south were paralyzed by the boldness and rapidity of the stroke, and Generals Gatacre and Brabant were enabled to cross the Orange river almost without opposition.

A Daily Chronicle correspondent at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Tuesday, March 20th, says: "The civil government has been reorganized. J. A. Collins, Under Secretary of the Interior in Steyn's executive, has been appointed Landrost. Steyn is regarded as guilty of fatality, but not influenced by nepotism. He was always Krueger's tool. It has been rumored that he has received financial benefits from this connection, but the report is not substantiated. Mr. Fischer played the part of Steyn's Meiblistenheles."

LONDON, March 22.—The correspondent of the Times at Lourenço Marques, telegraphing Tuesday, says: It is reported from Pretoria that a scheme has been arranged for the amalgamation of the Transvaal and the Free State. Krueger will become President of the Federated States and Steyn Commandant General of the Boer army. The flag will be the same as that of the Transvaal, with an additional orange color.

Although this story is not confirmed it is not improbable. It is a notorious fact that General Joubert has lost the confidence of the burghers simply because from the first he refused to shut his eyes to the inevitable result of the war. With all the burghers in the field it might not be difficult to secure a formal endorsement of this rumored scheme.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A Sun cable from Pretoria, March 20th, 1 p. m., via Lourenço Marques, says: A dispatch from Koonstad, Orange Free State, dated March 18th, says: The Pretoria federal commandos are here. They are in grand spirits. They are ready for the enemy, and are even defiantly awaiting the British advance. Presidents Krueger and Steyn addressed a vast camp meeting to-day. The Transvaal President made an impassioned appeal to the burghers to maintain a gallant fight for freedom. He told them it was certain that the ultimate result of the war would be that the Boer republics would retain their independence despite the temporary British occupation of Bloemfontein.

President Steyn followed President Krueger in a strong speech. He told the burghers that the Free State was far from conquered because its capital had been occupied by the British. He informed the burghers that England had definitely refused to allow the republics to remain independent states. Therefore, all the republics had to do now was to fight to the last. President Steyn said that in the six months the war had been going on the Boers had lost less than 100 men killed, and that the fighting was really commencing.

The Topeka Daily Capital.

CHILDREN EDITION. THE WAR SPIRIT. PROHIBITION TESTED. COLORADO'S BURDEN. STARVING INDIA. THE CRY FOR WORK. THE WAR SPIRIT. PROHIBITION TESTED. COLORADO'S BURDEN. STARVING INDIA. THE CRY FOR WORK.

now. As President he warned the Free State burghers not to believe Roberts' proclamation and accept his invitation to lay down their arms. He assured them that the British had failed on every occasion to keep solemn treaties they had made.

Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, Steyn declared, had publicly proclaimed that the Afrikaners would be exterminated, knowing the republics would fight to the end. He closed by urging the burghers to place their trust in God.

President Steyn's appeal aroused the burghers to a pitch of wild enthusiasm. LONDON, March 23.—A special correspondent of the Times at Bloemfontein, telegraphing Thursday, says: "Yesterday Krueger issued a proclamation annexing the Free State to the Transvaal. Steyn immediately issued a counter proclamation, declaring the Free State intact."

The Daily News has the following from Bloemfontein, dated Wednesday: It is rumored that Krueger and Steyn will meet at Koonstad, in the Orange Free State, on April 4th, to discuss the future programme. The feeling between the Transvaal and the Free State is very bitter.

Not Wanted by Germany.

BERLIN, March 22.—In German colonial circles it is feared that after Great Britain annexes the Transvaal the Boers will trek into German Southwest Africa. Several newspapers have referred to this possibility during the last few days, plainly intimating that the Boers are not wanted, inasmuch as undesirable conditions would arise in time through the inability of Germany to grant them the degree of self-government which they desire.

Queen Among Wounded.

LONDON, March 22.—The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Christian and attended by a large suite, visited Herbert's Palace, at Woolwich, this afternoon to see the sick and wounded soldiers who are being cared for there. Immense crowds awaited the arrival of her majesty at the station in Woolwich and lined the route to the hospital. There were lavish decorations and unbounded enthusiasm was displayed. The Queen appeared to be in excellent health. She drove in an open landau through the arsenal grounds, where 20,000 employees were drawn up in line and gave her majesty a magnificent ovation. The Queen distributed quantities of Windsor flowers in the wards of the hospital.

On the parade ground of the garrison the school children viewed the procession of the military wagons and sang "God Save the Queen." The original flag made by some of the ladies of Pretoria on the occasion of the town's first annexation was hoisted over the artillery barracks in honor of her majesty's visit, and the house where General Gordon was born was effectively decorated. The Queen spent an hour in the hospital and spoke to numbers of the patients, wishing them a speedy recovery.

Boer Envoy Talks.

NEW YORK, March 23.—"In behalf of President Steyn, I want to make it clear," said Philip Louter Wessels, the Free State's special envoy to America, to a World reporter, "that there was no conspiracy between the Transvaal, the

Free State and the Cape Dutch against England, as is intimated in a Cape Town cable to today's World."

The dispatch referred to was cabled from Cape Town and read: "The real objective point of the Boer delegation—Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans—which recently left Delagoa Bay, is Russia. I have it on the best authority that these gentlemen took with them all the secret incriminating documents from Pretoria, thus making it difficult for England to implicate President Steyn and the Afrikaner Bond party in Cape Colony in a conspiracy against Great Britain."

The Mr. Wessels interviewed by the World reporter—a brother of Mr. Cornelius H. Wessels mentioned in the cable, who is the President of the Free State Volksraad (Legislature)—followed up his denial of the existence of a conspiracy by saying:

"There never were any documents incriminating President Steyn and the Afrikaner Bond ministry of Cape Colony. If there had been any secret understanding the Colonial Dutch would have prepared for war and would have armed in time for a movement against Britain simultaneously with the Transvaal and the Free State. I was in the House of Parliament in Cape Colony when Premier Schreiner made his speech urging all the members to influence their constituents to remain neutral."

"President Steyn believes that Sir Alfred Milner was sent to South Africa as British High Commissioner by Mr. Chamberlain purposely to crush the Afrikaners, for Sir Alfred distinctly told Mr. Molteno, a member of the Cape Parliament, that England's ultimate purpose was to annihilate the Afrikaners. This I can prove. That policy was determined upon when the Afrikaner element outvoted the English party in Cape Colony."

"I was at Bloemfontein during the negotiations between the Free State and Sir Alfred and I know that neither the Transvaal nor the Free State expected then that friendly relations between England and the republics would be broken. We thought Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred were bluffing. The Transvaal in connection with the Outlander franchise."

"The Orange Free State was totally unprepared for war, and not until after the Jameson raid did the Transvaal begin to think of war in earnest."

"I met my brother Cornelius at Cape Town four days before war was declared, and he told me then that he did not expect actual hostilities. "There would have been no war had not Sir Alfred Milner been sent to Africa by Mr. Chamberlain for the express purpose of bringing it about, in pursuance of the English policy to wipe out the Afrikaners and grab everything in sight."

Gatacre All Right.

NEW YORK, March 23.—(Afternoon Service).—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, March 23d, 6 a. m., says:

No confirmation has been received of a very sensational rumor emanating from the Boer camp at Koonstad that General Gatacre and his staff, with a number of guns, have been captured by Commandant Olivier. As a matter of fact, a News telegram from Springfield shows the British General to have been there at a date later than that of his alleged capture.

Colonial Rebels.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Following is the full text of Winston Churchill's Ladysmith dispatch on treatment of Colonial rebels, as cabled to the World: "What shall Britain do now with those

she calls rebels? has become a very important question. They may be divided into four classes—the ring-leaders, those taken in arms, those who make voluntary surrender otherwise than on the field of battle, and those who creep back to their farms without going through any formality."

The persons coming under the first two categories, those who have incited a district to rise or have plundered the farms of loyal farmers or have committed dishonorable acts of war, may be held to deserve severe treatment whether surrendering or taken in arms, for insurrection has led to all kinds of misery and destruction. Moreover, it may seem most desirable to distinguish between this class and the other. But those who wish to make peace, whether formally or not, may be sternly directed to remain on their farms, working at their ordinary business, until the Queen's pleasure shall be made known to them.

This policy, I understand, is practically adopted in Cape Colony, but in Natal, where there is a great loyalist majority, who feel very bitterly toward their neighbors, who have "assisted to bring evils upon the land," more severe treatment is apparently desired. I cannot help thinking that this would be a mistake, because for one surrendering rebel handcuffed and put in jail ten desperate men will resolve to fight to the bitter end with the Boers."

The British should not try for their pound of flesh, but only to bring about a speedy and permanent peace. A proclamation tending to encourage desertions from the Republican armies similar to that issued by Lord Roberts might be effective here. Many Natal Dutch farmers are anxious, watching the treatment those who surrender receive, unmoved alike by loyal passions or impractical sentiment."

The British Government must establish a uniform system of treating the unfortunate, misguided people, and I plead for a system in which mercy already treads close upon the heels of justice. The British have by no means a monopoly of right in this quarter. Their African record does not entitle them to judge harshly, and whatever the right and wrong the only goal should be a happy, contented South Africa."

An Interesting Trial.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Brussels says: A criminal case which will attract the greatest interest in England and in all countries where the struggle between Great Britain and the Boers is exciting attention will be heard on June 11th before the Brussels Tribunal Correctionnel.

It is a trial which will put to the test the accusation of corruption brought by the British Government against the Boer officials in general and President Krueger in particular. The parties concerned are the well-known financiers, the Barons Oppenheim of the firm of Oppenheim Bros.; Louis and Henry Warrant, Belgian barristers; M. Braconier, a wealthy Belgian capitalist, and another Belgian, M. Terwange, all of whom were associated some years ago as lessees of the Transvaal Railway, which was to connect Komati Port with Selati.

They had for this purpose formed a company styled the Compagnie Franco-Belge de Chemin de Fer du Nord de la République Sud Africaine, having its seat at Brussels. They are to be tried on the charge brought against them by Dr. Leyds, on behalf of the Transvaal Government,

of having concocted false accounts of the company's income. The Transvaal Government, when taking the concession to the railway, undertook to guarantee the interest on all the shares or debentures issued by the company, provided the monthly interest did not exceed \$5,000 per longish mile of railway. Now the Transvaal Government complains that by producing false accounts the company obtained from them an amount of interest largely in excess of the capital authorized or required, as the cost of laying the railway was much under the limit of \$5,000 per mile.

According to my information the company's directors, who are being prosecuted on this charge, admit that the cost was not \$5,000, but allege that they were compelled to make the charge higher in order to conceal the bribes which they had to pay President Krueger and his familiars and most of the members of the Pretoria Volksraad, including some of the generals now engaged in the war.

Mafeking Not Relieved.

LONDON, March 23, 2:15 p. m.—Col. Pumer apparently has retired to Crocodile Pools and Mafeking seems farther off than ever from relief. This news was contained in a dispatch from Bulawayo, dated Monday, March 19, and published in the second edition of the Times. These advices add that the base hospital has been brought back to Gaborone, though the correspondent further says it is thought the object of the Boer demonstration of March 15 and March 16 was to cover the removal of the siege guns from Mafeking.

General French's activity in the Orange Free State may well be preliminary to a forward movement by Lord Roberts with the main army. A dispatch from Bloemfontein dated Thursday, March 22, says: President Krueger is reported to have issued a proclamation declaring that Great Britain is in dire stress and that the Russians have occupied London.

A Springfield telegram published in the second edition of the Times says: "The apparent submissive attitude of the Free Staters should be accepted with caution. The large proportion of obsolete, inferior weapons being turned in by them to the British is giving the impression that large stores of modern munitions are being concealed." The Outlook's special correspondent at Cape Town says: "Feeling is running strong against the leniency with which rebels of Cape Colony and Natal are being treated by the British authorities."

Fighting Now On.

LONDON, March 23, 6:55 p. m.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town dated today, General French's cavalry brigade is fighting eastward of Bloemfontein.

APPLETON & CO. FAIL.

The Great Publishing House in a Receiver's Hands.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The old publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. has gone into the hands of a receiver. Assets \$3,604,028.93 and liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, \$1,604,028.93, or an apparent surplus of \$2,000,000. The firm came to grief by doing an installment business. The installment business to a publishing house means the delivery of an entire set of books on the payment of the value of one of them, and the collection of the rest in monthly installments of the price of one book. If there are twenty-four volumes in the set, that means that it is two years before the money for the set is collected. It is a paying business, because in these days of cut rates in books purchasers pay the full price when they buy on the installment plan.

Appleton & Co.'s business in this line was entirely successful. They sold so many more books than they expected to sell that they went broke, as the saying is. Of course, they had to pay for royalties, to pay all expenses of printing and binding and delivering, and that tied up their working capital and made them borrow money. They borrowed easily, because they had not been in the habit of doing so, and the bigger their business became the more they borrowed. After the Harper failure it became more difficult to handle this paper, and the banks that had before been willing to renew loans were unwilling to make further renewals.

The first of these loans came due today, and in the next sixty or ninety days more of them, aggregating between \$500,000 and \$700,000, will be due. It was impossible to pay them, for the reason that nearly \$1,000,000 of the firm's money was tied up in installment sales. In this emergency the creditors of the concern were called in and they went over the whole business of the concern. They agreed that reorganization was necessary, and that with proper management and the introduction of more working capital, with a proper extension of debts, the business would be all right.

Delagoa Bay Award.

NEW YORK, March 22.—George W. Van Sledright, president of the American Council of the South African Republics and advocate in America for the Transvaal, today sent the following official letter to the Portuguese Minister at Washington:

"Dear Sir—I am in a position to offer to you, as I do, to lend the Government of Portugal the sum necessary to pay the award known as the Delagoa bay award, which has just been made by the Geneva arbitration tribunal, say \$5,000,000. Fair and satisfactory terms to be arranged."

The offer is regarded as a move on the part of the Boers to offset any offer which England may make to Portugal, thus embarrassing the Lisbon Government, and thereby at the same time closing the "rear door" to the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

My mother suffered with chronic diarrhoea for several months. She was attended by two physicians who at last pronounced her case hopeless. She procured one 25-cent bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and five doses gave her permanent relief. I take pleasure in recommending it as the best on the market.—Mrs. F. E. Wilson, Alken, Ark. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Renshaw, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Special Sale OF Agate Ware!

Now is the time to replenish your kitchen. Here are some of the prices:

Bake Pans, Medium	30 cts.
Bake Pans, Large	50 cts.
Pudding Pans	20 cts.
Large Ladies	15 cts.
Quart Cups	20 cts.
Dinner Kettles	50 cts.
Dish Pans	50 cts.
Soup Plates, Large	20 cts.
Dinner Plates, Large	20 cts.
Coffee Pots	35 cts.
Tea Pots	35 cts.
Meat Pie Dishes	25 cts.

And a hundred other articles likewise reduced in price.

Our new stock of GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, has at last arrived and we have them in all sizes.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTERS OF Crockery, Glass, Lamps, HouseFurnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES for Coal or Wood. NEW BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES. GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Rheumatism, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Scrofula. Cures Backache or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 100 cents. Sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LANCET and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., LTD., Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be careful that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The word "Clarke's" is prominent on the wrapper. The word "Clarke's" is prominent on the wrapper. The word "Clarke's" is prominent on the wrapper.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waiwala Sugar Mill Co. The Koloa Agricultural Co. The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pumps. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

KENTUCKY'S BIG TRIAL

Accused Goebel Killers
in Court.

TESTIMONY IS VERY THIN

No Very Great Progress Made in
the Anti-Republican Con-
spiracy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23.—Seventy-five extra police officers and deputy sheriffs guarded the outer entrance to the court house today, while a file of soldiers stood at the doors and passed on the credentials of persons entering the room. The cause of this display of force was the opening of the preliminary hearing of the Goebel suspects. The general public was excluded by an order of Judge Moore, only attorneys, relatives of the deceased, witnesses and officers of the court being admitted. Those admitted, however, soon filled the court room, which is on the second floor of the building. The Lexington and Winchester militia companies, armed with Winchester rifles, were scattered through various rooms. Only the usual crowd was on the streets and there was no excitement.

Colonel T. C. Campbell and Arthur Goebel appeared at the court house at 9:50 o'clock. A few minutes later ex-Governor John Young Brown, W. R. Ramsey, R. C. Kinkadee, and J. C. Sims, attorneys for the defense, arrived.

Judge Moore convened court at 10 o'clock. The prisoners, Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Culton and John Davis, were brought into the court room and took seats by their counsel. The commonwealth witnesses were called, numbering forty. The name of Sergeant Golden was not in the list.

At the conclusion of the call of the commonwealth witnesses County Attorney Potsgrove announced that he was ready for the trial to proceed.

Ex-Governor Brown read the warrant against Powers which charged him with being accessory to the murder of William Goebel. Governor Brown asked for dismissal of defendant on the ground that the warrant was defective in not stating that the crime was committed in Franklin County and did not show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky. County Attorney Potsgrove said the warrant followed the lines laid down in criminal cases. Judge Moore overruled the objection to the form of the warrant.

August Muninger, a Covington undertaker, was called as the first witness. He did not answer, and an attachment for him was issued by the court. The witnesses present were ordered to retire and were admonished not to talk to anybody.

Judge George Denny and W. G. Dunlap, of Lexington, who had been added to the list of attorneys for the defense took seats with their associate counsel.

Eph Lillard, warden of the Frankfort penitentiary, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was with Senator Goebel when the latter was shot. He walked ahead of Senator Goebel and was just entering the state-house when the shot was fired. He turned back from the state house steps and saw what had happened. He looked toward the executive building and saw that the second window of the corner room was slightly raised. This was the office of the Secretary of State. He thought the shot had been fired from this room. There were several other shots, but he said they did not come from the same place. The first shot was evidently from a rifle, while the others seemed to be from pistols.

Cross-examined by ex-Governor Brown, Colonel Lillard said he saw nobody in the room from which the shots seemed to have been fired and he did not see anyone in the main door or on the steps of the building at the time of the shooting.

There was a long wrangle between the attorneys over the question whether witnesses who had been examined might remain in the court room. The attorneys for defense objected to allowing witnesses to remain because many of them would be witnesses in the trials of Davis and Culton later, in which practically the same issues were involved. Judge Moore, however, ruled that witnesses who had testified might remain.

Policeman Wingate Thompson was the next witness introduced. He was not in the state-house yard when the shooting occurred, but arrived as the crowd was carrying Senator Goebel out of the yard. He saw armed men at the entrance to the Executive building and recognized John Davis and Berry Howard among them.

Detective Dee Armstrong, of Louisville, said that after the military authorities allowed the detectives to enter the Executive building several days after the shooting, he visited the various State officers for the purpose of securing the names of persons who were in the building at the time of the shooting. He said that Secretary Powers refused to tell him who were in the office of the Secretary of State at the time of the shooting and declined to say who was in charge, but said that he (Powers) was out of the city that day.

At 12:05 court adjourned until 1:30.

President McKinley Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Col. Andrew Cowan, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., Samuel J. Roberts, editor of the Lexington Leader, and John Marshall, Republican Lieutenant Governor of the State, all prominent Republicans and friends of Governor Taylor, called at the White House before the Cabinet meeting today and had a half hour's conversation with the President on the political situation in Kentucky. On leaving the Executive mansion they

stated that they had called on Mr. McKinley for the sole purpose of explaining to him the exact situation in the State and what had led up to the present conditions of affairs.

They said that they assured the President that they did not want Federal troops to be sent in the State or any Federal interference whatever. They had not asked for a Congressional investigation, they said, nor would they ask for one, as they did not want it. On February 21 the principal parties in interest had signed an agreement by which each party agreed to submit the questions involved to the courts for a final determination and to abide by their decision. This agreement, it is said, stipulated that either party feeling aggrieved might appeal from the lower court to the Court of Appeals, and then to the Supreme Court of the United States. This part of the agreement, it was said, reads as follows:

"Should any party after the final determination of the causes by the Court of Appeals desire a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States to review such determination it is agreed that such writ shall be immediately applied for and diligently prosecuted if secured, and that all parties to said causes will unite in an application to said Federal Supreme Court to docket and advance said causes and to give them the earliest hearing and determination possible."

Cowan and his associates claim the Goebel partisans have done a number of things which indicated they were not acting in good faith. Nevertheless they did not expect any serious clash, but on the contrary believed that all of the interests involved would abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was not at all probable that either party would be satisfied with anything short of a decision by the highest court in the land.

PEACE DECLARED.

Carnegie and Frick Unite and Form a Trust.

PITTSBURGH, (Pa.), March 21.—An iron barbed the hatchet. Frick's suit secure about \$16,000,000 as his share of the Carnegie interests has been declared off. Frick, Lovejoy and all other partners who have been somewhat hostile to Carnegie are to stay in the firm, a new company, with a capital of \$200,000,000 will be incorporated next week under the laws of Pennsylvania, and the new company will at once begin plans for the erection of additional plants on a large scale. All constituent companies will be united. The new company will be able to manufacture the same products which are now being furnished by the National Steel Company, American Tin Plate Company, Federal Steel Plate Company and American Steel and Wire Company.

No Charge Against Methuen.

LONDON, March 22.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a series of questions on the subject of General Lord Methuen and his alleged disagreements with the officers of his column, which have caused considerable scandal, the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, George Wyndham, declared that no charge had been brought against General Methuen by Colonel Gough or any other officer. Colonel Gough, he added, has been informed that an inquiry would be held into his case. Colonel Gough is alleged to have been ordered home by General Methuen after declining to obey a command issued by the latter, and the Colonel demands a trial by court-martial.

ITCHES FAILURE.

The Most Patient People Must Show Annoyance at Times.

Nothing spoils a good disposition quicker.

Nothing taxes a man's patience like an itchiness of the skin. Itching piles most drive you crazy. All day it makes you miserable. All night it keeps you awake. Itch! Itch! Itch! with no relief. Just the same with eczema.

Can hardly keep from scratching it. You would do so but you know it makes it worse.

Such miseries are daily decreasing. People are learning they can be cured.

Learning the merit of Doan's Ointment.

Plenty of proof that Doan's Ointment will cure eczema or any itchiness of the skin.

Read the testimony of a St. Albans, U. S., citizen.

Mr. DeForrest D. Judd, of Georgia St., says: "You can put down my name as one who is a firm believer in Doan's Ointment in cases of itching hemorrhoids. I have suffered from that for twenty years and during this time I doctored and used nearly all the salves and ointments I ever heard of but could not get any permanent relief. In the winter of 1896 I was so bad that I could hardly do my work, and lost many hours sleep on account of it. It was at this time that I saw Doan's Ointment advertised and got a box. The application relieved me. It never entered my mind that I could get cured entirely, but I did not then know the virtues of Doan's Ointment. It is the best thing I have ever used and I will speak well of Doan's Ointment."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

A serious riot has occurred at the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Sydney, C.B., among Italian employees. James Beckham, a newly appointed chief of police, was fatally stabbed.

A gold statue of Maud Adams, the actress, will be sent to the Paris fair to typify the American Girl. The choice of Miss Adams is criticised owing to her inferior physical development.

A sensational suit has begun in Sonoma county, Cal., for the wealth of John D. Lodge, a pioneer. He is said to have had a wife and family in England.

COFFEE OF BRAZIL.

President Saules Talks of the Commercial Outlook.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23.—In a conversation with the representative of the Associated Press, Dr. Campos Sales, President of the Republic, said:

"The great need of Brazil is to furnish new markets and to enlarge the former ones for the coffee of Brazil. Of course you will understand that I cannot speak of all diplomatic measures taken to advance the cause in Europe, but our efforts do savour of a definite policy towards the propagation of coffee in Europe. I am informed that in Germany, Italy, and especially in Spain, everything is progressing wonderfully."

"It is almost certain that commercial conventions will be made by which Belgium will take all the coffee if not far more than has been heretofore taken by Havre, while Hamburg, Genoa, Trieste, Fiume, Barcelona and Spanish ports will more than double what has been sent to other French ports."

"Already arrangements have been made with the German, Austrian, Italian and other lines with Santos, Rio Janeiro and Bahia on the Brazilian end and Cadiz, Valencia and Barcelona at the Spanish end."

"I am sure that I am not unduly sanguine when I say that should France continue to insist on her present selfish policy she alone will lose by her want of foresight."

"From Belgium, Spain, Italy and other countries the French consumers of coffee will receive their usual if not far larger quantities of our coffee at a price far inferior to what they now pay while all the trade between France and Brazil in articles bought at present in Paris can be furnished as well as well by London, Berlin and other European markets."

"The Centro de Savoura de Cafe is only waiting for the last word of our Ministers at Rio de Janeiro and in Europe to begin a crusade in favor of our coffee in every city and town in Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Russia."

"We have received telegrams from the Spanish agent Barragan, who left Rio at the end of February, confirming all the statements made to us while here."

"The present policy of Spain, after using all her coffee and sugar-producing colonies, is highly profitable not only to her different markets, but also to ours."

"The policy of Italy is also very favorable to the growth of our trade, and all the ports of the Mediterranean. We have already powerful allies in the Lloyds of Austria and Royal Hungarian Schir, which are already making voyages between Brazil and the ports of the Levant, where we expect to extend the sale of our coffee to Constantinople as well as other ports."

"Early in May and perhaps in April we hope to be able to show a great improvement in our foreign trade. The more we extend the use of our product the better the price of the article."

The correspondent of the Associated Press today received a telegram from Paris stating that M. Caliaux, Minister of Finance, has resolved to double the duty on Brazilian coffee, and he requested Dr. Campos Sales, President of the Republic of Brazil, to state what would be the policy of his Government in such an event, and what would be the result, financially and commercially, to Brazil and to France. His Excellency said that the two governments were still in the act of negotiating in regard to the question of coffee; in fact, the Brazilian Government required a decrease of at least 30 per cent on the actual tariff, to begin with. The system of maximum and minimum tariff was adopted in France in 1892 and Brazil adopting the same system, had no intention of making reprisals, but meant simply to oblige those countries that employed a prohibitive duty to modify the practice or suffer the consequences. If the facts stated in the telegram are true, then a series of articles published in the Siecle are true and the act, classified by M. Ives Guyot an act of madness on the part of the Minister of Finance, would cause the ruin of French trade with Brazil, without in any way affecting Brazil.

All the Brazilian coffee sold in France would reach the French markets through Belgium, Spain, Italy, and even Germany, at a cheaper price, while all the goods imported at present from France would be bought in London, Hamburg and other European markets at as cheap or even cheaper prices; the only sufferer would be France, and the latter would be compelled to procure new consumers for about 7,000,000 francs of French cloths and trimmings; 7,000,000 francs of paythings; brushes, buttons, etc.; 6,000,000 francs of prepared skins; 8,000,000 of butter; 6,000,000 of cotton goods; 6,000,000 of ready-made clothes; 3,000,000 of wines; over 2,000,000 of metal products; 2,000,000 of drugs and medicines; 1,000,000 of machinery, and for many millions of francs of silks, glass and hardware, saddles, crystals, perfumery, etc. Dr. Campos Sales refuses to believe that France will adopt so suicidal a policy towards a country that is, if possible, more French in its habits, policy and manners than Portugal, having even adopted the 14th of July as a national festival.

The President showed statistics proving that the policy, supposed to have been adopted to protect the coffee-growing colonies of France, does not even benefit her colonies, and that out of about 1,500,000 bags of coffee used in France no more than 15,000 bags are produced by her colonies, and the President affirmed that in the State of S. Paulo there are hundreds of fazendas that produce over 20,000 bags of coffee.

The House adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of letters on file in the Department from citizens of the United States complaining of ill treatment while in the South African republics.

The Canadian and Mexican Governments have declared San Francisco an infected port and will quarantine all vessels coming from there.

Ice floes in the Exploit river, near Quebec, have swept away the \$100,000 railway bridge. Express and mail trains are unable to proceed.

Some of the Cured.

Mrs. GEORGE HATON, Columbus, Ind., Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

CHARLES NORTH, St. Charles, Ill., Cured of Lumbago.

JOHN HEWITT, Topeka, Kansas, Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

Mrs. SARAH LANTZ, Vernon, Ind., Cured of Inflammatory Rheumatism.

A. S. SHOEMAKER, Ashley, Ohio, Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

FRANK LONG, Lennon, Mich., Cured of Muscular Rheumatism.

ADAM SALM, Vernon Centre, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

GILBERT UPDEGRAFF, Towson, Ind., Cured of Muscular Rheumatism.

Mrs. J. E. JEWETT, Metuchen, N. J., Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

Mrs. M. E. FOX, Rochester, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Rheumatism.

The above are a few cases from hundreds cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you are troubled with rheumatism, write us. Advice will cost you nothing.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills For Pale People Cure Rheumatism

They have effected cures where eminent physicians failed and have given health and happiness to hundreds of tortured victims. Chronic cases yield to this remedy as if to magic and the trouble never returns. No sufferer from any form of Rheumatism can afford to neglect this specific.

Absolute proof that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure Rheumatism in all its forms will be furnished upon request.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

VENEZUELAN TROUBLES.

Warlike Movements of a Gunboat and Transport.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad, says: It is reported that the mail ship Orinoco, flying the Venezuelan flag, has left here with an armed guard and with Venezuelan troops. The destination of the troops is unknown. The Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo, which arrived here on Tuesday, brought 150 soldiers on their way to Bolivar. Twenty of the soldiers, it is said, were transferred to the mail ship to act as a guard. When the steamship left the gunboat followed.

The National W. C. T. U. officers announce their headquarters in the Temple in Chicago will be moved on April 18 to Rest Cottage, Miss Frances E. Willard's old home in Evanston. Rest Cottage will be used for the headquarters while the annex will be preserved just as Miss Willard arranged it.

AN EDITOR FINDS A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

A. R. De Fluert, editor of the Journal, Doylestown, Ohio, suffered for a number of years from rheumatism in his right shoulder and side. He says: "My right arm at times was entirely useless. I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and was surprised to receive relief almost immediately. The Pain Balm has been a constant companion of mine ever since and it never fails." For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The reports of the Colombian Government to the effect that the rebellion has been crushed are contradicted by cable and mail advices received in New York by Dr. A. Diaz Guerrero, which tell of insurgent victories at several places. The serious state of affairs in Colombia is further demonstrated by the order sent out by the Minister of War at Bogota to all reserve army officers to report immediately for duty.

A CORKING

Good! SHOE

Made of fine Brazil Dongola; Soft, dressy and durable.

Invisible Cork Sole.

A strictly Up-to-Date Gent's SHOE is our Black Vici. Manufactured by the Hamilton Brown Co., St. Louis.

—FOR SALE BY—

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Just Arrived

FROM NEW YORK AND ENGLAND

Ex Nuanu, Conway Castle, County of Merioneth, Poseidon, and Kainsaws.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Ex Mauna Ala, Santiago, S. S. Australia and other vessels.

Large Line Plumbing Goods,

Hardware in all Lines, House Furnishing Goods, Haviland Ware, Lubricating Oils, Gasoline and Distillate, Mechanics' Tools, Cordage, Nails,

And general assortment of goods in great variety.

Pacific Hardware Company

LIMITED.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.—

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1900

BULKY BUT NOT STRONG.

The assumption that Russia is powerful enough to defy the British Empire is evidently not shared by the Russians themselves. Otherwise there would have been a movement on Turkey and another on the Indian frontier long ago. That Russia hates Great Britain, as most other powers do, may be conceded, but the hatred is tempered with a prudence which apparently puts the day of collision, if it ever is to come, very far off. This prudence, due to a conscious weakness, has been shown in the relations of Russia with a much smaller state than Britain; for when the Czar wanted to coerce Japan at the moment of her triumph over China, he felt called upon to ask the Kaiser and the Government of France to come to his aid so the Japanese might be properly impressed.

Russia is vast indeed, geographically, but bulk does not make greatness. The mere bulk of China kept the nations in awe for a century. General Gordon warned Europe about "rousing the drowsy Chinese giant," and Lord Wolsey spoke of the "somber menace" of the uncouth barbarian of the Mongol Empire. Just before the Japan-China war Emperor William painted an allegorical picture representing all Europe called to arms against the poor Chinaman, whose placid, peaceful face the imperial magician had transformed into a hideous effigy of war. Yet within a few months Japan had smashed the prestige of China as one of her samurai might have broken a tea bowl with his mailed fist. Despite China's four hundred millions, her last fatal stand was made at Wei-hai-wei against an army but 20,000 strong, which carried all its artillery on the backs of mules. Even that little force was enough to show how puny was the threat of China's anger. What Japan did was to differentiate bulk from strength, and that is what must also be done in the case of Russia before we can arrive at a fair estimate of her power to do mischief among the nations.

What makes an aggressive, warlike power? What are the qualities and possessions needed by it, aside from the avarice or ambition which is the mainspring of aggression? Military adaptability is one thing, but the modern Russians have never possessed this in any very marked degree. Their wars with Napoleon gave them no distinction save for that prudence which led them to take refuge behind a dreadful winter. In defending the Crimea they did strenuous work for a time, but defeat there led to the collapse of a war which greater Russia, judged by bulk alone, ought to have been able to continue indefinitely. When war came between Russia and Turkey in 1877 the Turks were themselves out whipping the Russians; and in the opinion of military experts, if they had enjoyed the benefits of a modern organization and commissariat they would have won the ultimate victory. Russia was, however, beaten in another fashion. On approaching Constantinople, she found the British lion in the path and her spirit of conquest oozed and dribbled away. One might have thought the bear a sheep from the way the British rebuff was taken.

Next to military adaptability—a thing which implies patriotism, public spirit, love of conquest and desire for the public good, qualities as unknown to the Russian moujik as they are to the Chinese coolie—we have to consider financial resources. A poor nation cannot make expensive wars, and Russia is too poor to even care for her own starving peasants. She is so impoverished that when it came to the point of paying for new artillery she tried the unique experiment of a disarmament conference. Without money to put great armies and a big navy on a war footing; with few strategic railroads; with a public service honey-combed with corruption and a people permeated with the essence of nihilism, Russia is in most respects another sort of China—imposing to look at withal, but as unsubstantial as a shell.

If the time is to come when battle lines are drawn against the Slav, it promises to be far distant. The Slav is alone in Europe with his ideas of mediæval power and despite the unnatural alliance with France, he is without a friend that would stand the test of self-interest. Opposed to him is the spirit of the age, and this he knows he cannot combat, and therefore seeks to circumvent by his Oriental craft. But he never can triumph in the task. The civilized world is against him, and he must either become a part of that world or be crowded back to the solitudes whence he emerged.

A Western railroad is taking time by the forelock and trying to fix up a scheme to attract Boers, who object to British rule, to America. Both the Boers and America might go further and fare worse.

The Delage has said may embarrass Portugal, but she will be still more embarrassed, probably, if she does not pay it.

People who choose the Advertiser's timely summary of the world's doings get all the news that is fit to print and are not obliged to take San Francisco yellow journals into the family circle.

There are ten unchartered Chinese societies in Honolulu, some of which the Consul says are ready for highblowing. If the Bow Wong Wei gets through the charter stockade they will try to follow. Better keep them all out.

Complaint comes from Maui that some of the inter-island steamers touching there do not bring the Honolulu mail. Where the blame lies the Maui people and their Oahu correspondents have a right to find out. Is this cessation of public service a further result of the retrenchment of postal expenses?

The steamer Cleveland has had better luck in escaping salvage than she had off Lower California ten or eleven years ago. The "hoodoo ship" rolled about with her shaft broken until she was picked up by a Cedros Island steamer, taken to San Diego and libeled for \$20,000. At that time the Cleveland was known as the Sirius, alias Scandinavia. In the present case the steamer managed to reach Hilo under her own sail.

Appleton's publishing house has gone to the wall with an unencumbered stock asset of \$2,000,000. The trouble was caused by selling books on the installment plan and tying up a big capital, while money was borrowed for current expenses. Everything went well until the Harpers failed, whereupon the Appletons could not make loans as formerly. Being unable to collect installments faster than they became due, the big firm was forced into the hands of a receiver.

There is a partial truce in South Africa waiting upon the issue of some kind of secret overtures now being made. Krueger, it seems, has sent three commissioners to Europe, but the immediate occasion of the pause in the campaign is connected in the public mind with Sir Alfred Milner's errand in the North. One may risk a guess that the British victories on the one hand and the Boer threat to destroy Johannesburg and the Rand on the other has put both combatants in a humor to compromise.

Dr. Wood, who proposes to retire from the Presidency of the Board of Health, can hardly be spared, but he has certainly earned a rest. His labors are and have been severe; the skill and industry with which he battled with the plague at its worst must have drawn heavily on his vital force. It is suggested that, on his retirement from office, some substantial recognition be made of his services. Seeing that he has worked without salary and dropped his private practice, Dr. Wood certainly deserves a handsome testimonial.

March shows a record of 112 deaths. Consumption leads the list of destructive maladies with a total of twenty-one victims, while the bubonic plague is credited with but six. Consumption, therefore, has been three and a half times more fatal than the Asiatic scourge. Typhoid fever carried off nineteen, a showing which implies, among other things, that a great deal of the water drunk in town during February and March was poisonous. As usual the Hawaiians suffered the greater mortality, their dwindling numbers having been reduced by fifty-three.

Young Malletto Tanu, who had a brief and troubled career as a King in Samoa, has asked for an education. Secretary Hay suggests that he be sent to school in Europe at the expense of the three powers. It is usually no kindness to a Samoan to transplant him to a northern climate for a term of years, and Mr. Hay's plan might be humanely modified so as to send the ex-Royal youth to Honolulu. He could get a good education here at less risk to his health from unaccustomed cold and from homesickness. A visit to the United States and Europe could then come as the finishing touch.

We are inclined to think that plague has often visited San Francisco's Chinatown of late years without becoming known as such to the public. There is no reason, climatic or otherwise, why plague should not exist there and its absence from the damp, squalid, underground quarters of the poorer part of the population would be surprising, particularly in view of the habitual use by the Chinese of imported Oriental foodstuffs. But the case does not rest wholly upon logical supposition. Eminent doctors say that deaths in Chinatown—particularly seven that occurred a year ago last November—were those of bubonic plague diagnosed under different names. The cases now deemed suspicious are not to be laughed away. Their peculiarities are of a kind to warrant the quarantine which British Columbian and Mexican ports have established against San Francisco ships.

COUNCIL OF STATE

(Continued from page 1.)

seems to me just as much a matter of interest that payment should be made to other persons who have not received their money. It appears to me this is a matter which should not be put off any longer. If the only reason for not paying it is that it is not a proper matter for this Council to pass, then I think we will have to cut out about two-thirds of what we are considering. I move that the claim be taken up with the appropriation bill, Act 2. Carried.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, by Mr. Robinson, reported item 21A, 21B and 21C for expenses of Hawaiian Consulate, San Francisco, amounting to \$176, unpaid bills for December, and recommended they be inserted in the appropriation bill. Carried.

Moved by Robinson that the report be laid on the table and taken up with the appropriation bill. Carried.

Chairman Gear read the report of the Committee on Interior Department, Act 2. Isenberg moved the report be laid on the table and considered in connection with the bill. Carried.

Chairman Gear then read the committee's report on Interior Department covering items in Act 4. The chairman moved that the report also be laid on the table and taken up with the appropriation bill. Carried.

The committee report upon this item was to increase it to \$66,164.

Achi moved that the report of the committee be amended by inserting Palama for Kalihi where the word occurs in the recommendation for a fire station in that district.

Noted: "We haven't got a ladder fit to put on a hen-coop. I consider the hook and ladder truck a necessity. I move the adoption of the committee's report."

Robertson: "I think I know how some money can be saved. If an amendment is made so that the item for a new fire engine house for No. 1 will read 'for Palama,' I think it would be a move in the right direction. There is not sufficient either, except in a few places, for the mere attachment of a hose to the hydrants, to reach any distance. I therefore move an amendment by striking out the item for a new station house and insert the \$12,000 item for Palama."

Isenberg: "We have in this bill, in bill No. 4, recommendations for improvements in the water system. It should be done. People are living in Nuuanu valley who have to go four or five days without water. A house burned down there and when the engines got there, there was not a drop of water. The government ought to pay for that. We have got a chance to do something now, so let's do it. I am in favor of passing the bill according to the committee's report. The improvements in the water system include Nuuanu, Kalihi, and Waikiki and I am told there will be a pressure of 125 pounds, enough to supply a hose without an engine."

Allen: "I would like to explain that our object in recommending the three hook and ladder companies was, was this: We recommended one for Nuuanu, one for Kalihi or Palama and one for Waikiki. The Water Commissioner assures us that with the new pumping station at Kalihi and an addition of seventy-five hydrants there will be pressure enough to do the work of a steam engine. I consider these three hose wagons and extra hydrants unnecessary."

President Dole put the motion to pass the item as reported by the committee, namely, \$66,164, with the amendment proposed by Achi to change Kalihi to Palama. Carried.

Robertson moved that line 84, Act 2, repairs, furniture, etc., for government buildings, \$7,000, be taken up.

Robertson renewed his amendment of the preceding session to make the item read "repairs, etc., for the Judiciary building."

Jones moved the item pass as in the bill.

President Dole put the original motion to strike the item out of the bill. Motion lost.

Motion put that the item be amended to read repairs to Judiciary building. Motion also lost.

Motion put that the item pass as it appears in the bill. Carried.

Adjourned at 5 p. m.

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va. About three weeks ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast without assistance in any manner, and she has not had a similar attack since.

A. B. PARSONS, For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The brigantine J. D. Spreckels on her way to Guam anchored outside last evening. She stopped for water. Her trip from San Francisco was the fastest this season. She made the run in thirteen days.

INHUMAN ACT

Dogs Set on Chinese By Guards.

The Victim Dies and William Hannis Of the Maui Sanitary Guard Is Arrested.

News of a dastardly act of inhumanity comes from Wailuku, Maui. William Hannis, a guard employed by the Hana Board of Health, is under arrest, charged with the killing of an old Chinese upon whom he set his dogs. The Chinese was fearfully mangled, and died some days ago. If reports are true, Hannis will have a serious crime to answer for. Conflicting stories are told of the incidents of the affair, but it is agreed that Hannis, whose duty it was to prevent persons from going from the Koolau side into Hana, urged on his dogs to attack the man until they had injured him in a terrible manner.

The Chinese, Akiona, was one of the most prominent residents of Peahi, and lived near Hialehaku. He started for Wailuku, Koolau, to buy some rice. According to his own story, he was stopped at Honomau by a Board of Health guard, who made him return, as Hana district did not allow any one to enter it from central Maui.

Being old, he had become weary, and was also weak from want of food. He asked the native guard to be permitted to get something to eat from a friend nearby, and received an assent. Leaving his friends house shortly afterward, a white man met him who cursed him and struck him for alleged delay in returning. He hurried on and a little further halted to gather some fruit. Here the white man and native caught up with him and rated him again for being slow. They set their dogs on him and before he could escape he was shockingly hurt.

The Chinese, as found by Dr. McConkey and Mr. Jager, was in a serious condition, and was taken to Peahi. He told the doctor and Jager the story of his maltreatment. He seemed to be growing strong for a few days; then he became suddenly worse and died. He leaves a wife and several children who were entirely dependent on him for support. Intense indignation was aroused in the community by his treatment, and Hannis' arrest followed. Another version of the affair is to the effect that the Chinese was ordered not to pass by Guard Hannis, and, failing to understand the command or to obey it, Hannis set the dogs on him. Hannis will be tried in a few days by the Wailuku District Court on a charge of manslaughter.

Willett & Gray. Willett & Gray's circular of March 15th sums up the sugar market as follows:

This week's summary of the statistical position shows stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 249,450 tons last week and 230,216 tons last year.

Raw.—The week under review has been one of strength and some considerable activity on improving conditions with an established advance of 1-16c. per lb. at close. The receipts increased to 35,576 tons for the week and melting to 32,000 tons giving a small increase of stocks, 3,576 tons. The quantity of cane sugars on offer from the new crops of Cuba and the West Indies is much less than is usual at this season, being evidently held back for some reason. The stock in Cuba is now 99,500 tons, or 36,000 tons more than last year. There will be no considerable arrival of Javas until August. All the cane sugars available during the next few months will be wanted, and if they are not offered as promptly as they may be required, a rapid advance may be established, temporarily at least. The tone and tendency is toward continued firmness and improvement.

Refined.—During the early part of the week irregularity existed, with concessions in prices by the different refiners to obtain the business, but after the demand increased and shadings have given place to a more holding of list prices. Only a few grades of softs are now shaded. No guarantees are given and delays in shipments are limited to one week. It is natural to expect more demand from now forward for refined sugars and also to expect an improvement in prices in sympathy with the strength of the raw sugar market. The difference between raws and refined is now reduced to 5 1/2c. per 100 lbs. It is advisable to carry a full line of stock with the busy season of consumption, which is still some ways ahead with the coming of spring weather.

European markets have continued firm and fluctuating within narrow limits, beet sugars closing at 10s. against 9s. 10 1/2d. last week. No news of special importance comes from the foreign beet fields. Our Hamburg cable shows that American refiners are again buying beet sugar, evidently a result of the small offerings of cane supplies. Beet sugars are now on the parity of 4 1/2c. for 36 test centrifugals.

Receipts for week, 25,570 tons; meltings, 32,000 tons, an increase of 4,000 tons, and stock 149,550 tons, against 167,216 tons last year. One of the large refineries started up again this week. Cuba has 129 centrals now grinding, against 112 last year, producing receipts of 18,500 tons for week with 99,500 tons now in stock against 63,000 tons last year.

McKinley Wants Gear.

Geo. D. Gear, who left in the Doric Saturday goes direct to Washington. He stated before leaving that an important dispatch received by the Gaelle from President McKinley was the cause of his hurried trip. He expects to return in about a month.

On account of lack of water Pahala, Honouapo and Naalehu mills are not grinding steadily.

"Who Gives to All Denies All."

This is as true of the spend-thrift of health as of the waster of money. Do not waste your health by allowing your blood to continue impure, but purify, vitalize and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine.

Dyspepsia.—"My husband doctor'd a long time for dyspepsia with only temporary relief. The first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and the second cured him. It cured my sick headaches." Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Wilmington, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver, biliousness, indigestion and only exalt the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ABOUT SUGAR.

Report of Agent Saylor to Washington—Some Interesting Facts.

C. F. Saylor, the special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, has sent in a report to the Government at Washington, of observations made by him on the sugar industry of Hawaii during his recent visit in Honolulu. Mr. Saylor says:

In pursuance of my plan of investigating the agricultural resources of the Hawaiian Islands, I recently made a trip there and you may be interested in a short note touching some of the facts relative to the sugar industry. I was somewhat prevented from making a personal inspection of a large number of the plantations themselves on account of the prevalence of the bubonic plague at Honolulu. This isolated Honolulu from the rest of the islands by quarantine, so I was compelled to make most of my stay in Honolulu, this being the headquarters of everything that has anything to do with the Hawaiian Islands. Of course, it is the main field for gathering figures and facts concerning sugar. All the plantations have headquarters here and all business in the islands is directed from here.

The plague itself is quite a factor, affecting the condition of the sugar industry on account of the likelihood of plague breaking out any time on the plantations among the Chinese or Japs, which would prevent exporting the sugar or the further probability of ports of the United States quarantining against the sugar from certain sections of the islands, or in fact all sections, if this trouble should keep up or spread. There has been quite a material slump in prices of sugar stock in places where sugar must necessarily sympathize with this panicky situation. I notice, however, that the latest news says Honolulu has enjoyed a period of ten days without any new cases, at the same time it mentions the fact that it has spread to another island, at which place they have had six deaths.

The custom of rating the production on the islands is not based on amount of cane produced to the acre, but on the amount of sugar produced to the acre. Some of these plantations can give you some wonderful records in this respect. I presume there is nothing like it in any other place in the world. Take the large sugar plantation near Honolulu, about 6,000 acres. This plantation produced an average of 10-15 tons of sugar per acre last year. They had smaller strips of ground that went as high as fourteen tons of sugar per acre, but the above is the average. Quite a number of plantations or sugar plants do nearly as well, but not all of the present acreage on the island produce sugar as successfully as that. It seems to be the universal opinion among those best posted that the islands will be able to produce, when all her resources have been called into action, about 500,000 tons of sugar, but about half of this cannot be produced any cheaper than that in the United States on account of additional cost of pumping water for irrigation lands on higher altitudes.

The islands have not worked up any definite data as to the actual cost of pumping water for the various altitudes, but I was permitted to see some figures along that line, which are being prepared for that very purpose, and these point very strongly to the fact that the ability of the island to produce sugar as cheaply as that now exported will be something below the figure of 250,000 tons. They produce about three crops in four years. In some instances they are able to produce one ratoon crop, while in others the rule is for a single crop. We are not able to give just at this time the relative proportion. The best authority puts the crop proportion of sugar at five tons per acre on an average season, taking the plantations as they run throughout the islands. It costs about \$14 per acre per season to fertilize an acre of cane.

Plague in San Francisco.

Dr. W. E. Taylor is in receipt of letters from President Williamson of the San Francisco Board of Health where in the latter states that alieas made on the first plague case in San Francisco were indicative of the bubonic plague germs. Animals inoculated with the same fluids died shortly afterward, the postmortems disclosing bacilli resembling those of plague. Dr. Kinyoun of the Marine Hospital service agrees with President Williamson in the conclusion that the plague is a visitor in San Francisco's Chinatown. Through statistics sent by Dr. Taylor to Honolulu's epidemic, the Franco health authorities found an increased mortality had occurred in January and February, "which was attributed to pneumonia." Doctors Williamson and Kinyoun are clearly of the opinion that many of these were plague cases.

ANOTHER CASE

Catherine Sullivan a Plague Victim.

Died Saturday Night After a Brief Illness—Body Cremated—A Palama Suspect.

(From Monday's Daily.)

One plague case was reported on Saturday. Catherine Sullivan, age 13, from house on Liliha and School streets, was the victim. She died at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The post-mortem examination showed unmistakable signs of plague and yesterday morning the body was incinerated. It was generally reported around town that Catherine Sullivan had been attending the High School; that she had been in Mrs. Derby's room, and was taken sick on Friday last while in her class. This report, however, is proved a mistake by the fact that both Mrs. Derby and Professor Scott assert that the girl had never attended the school. Her relations say the same thing.

The seventy-first case of bubonic plague in Honolulu was discovered last Saturday afternoon about 6 o'clock. At 9 o'clock the patient was dead, and early yesterday morning the body was cremated on Quarantine Island.

Catherine Sullivan, age 13, from her home on Liliha and School streets, was the victim. Dr. Camp attended the case and found it extremely suspicious, and reported it as such and the usual precautions were taken. Dr. Hoffmann performed the autopsy and discovered unmistakable signs of plague. The house from which the girl was taken is strictly guarded and the inhabitants have been removed into quarantine.

It was reported to health headquarters yesterday morning that Catherine Sullivan had been up to the day preceding her death attending the High School and that she had been in Mrs. Derby's room. Another informant stated that the girl had been taken sick while in her class on Friday afternoon last. These reports, although they were all over town yesterday and many parents were considerably excited over the affair, were groundless as far as can be ascertained. Mrs. Derby and Prof. Scott both informed the Advertiser that Catherine Sullivan had not been attending school at all. Dr. Wood also stated to a reporter that T. F. Hope, the stepfather of the deceased, had informed him that the young girl had not been to any school for a very long time.

Board of Health Officer A. A. Fox made the following report at headquarters yesterday, concerning the Sullivan case: "T. F. Hope, stepfather of the young girl who died last night of plague, worked under me as guard from the 1st until the 25th of March in charge of 'Russian Frank's' premises. His duties were at night and I always found him a very careful man who obeyed orders." It is thought possible that infection may have been taken in Hope's clothing from the block in which he had been on guard, to the house on Liliha and School streets. Should this be proved to be the case it will make the third case of plague known to have originated through the guarding of infected premises. "Russian Frank's" premises, while they have at no time been under suspicion of infection, are situated in the block, in the rear of the Judiciary building, recently quarantined by the Board of Health on account of plague cases in that area.

There were many cases of sickness investigated Saturday afternoon and yesterday; one which is being closely watched is the case of Sarah Lee, age 13, living on Ah in lane, Waikiki, of the Inane Asylum road. Dr. Davis was called there about noon yesterday and found a young Hawaiian girl whose trouble he was unable to definitely diagnose. A swelling was noticeable in the maxillary glands, though the temperature was only a little over 100. Dr. Davis in this report recommended that the case be carefully watched. In speaking to a reporter the doctor said: "The case looks very much like one of plague."

Artillery Duel Near Warrenton.

KIMBERLEY, Thursday, March 23.—There was a smart artillery duel near Warrenton yesterday morning. A battery under Major Blewitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse, located the Boers, who employed four guns, two of which used cordite, but ineffectively. The British battery replied with effect and silenced the Boer fire. The Boers sent two shells near the railroad station, which was not damaged.

A scouting party got too close to the bank of the river and encountered a hot fire. The men were unable to get away and it was impossible to relieve them without loss, the party being obliged to wait for darkness in order to escape. The party retired with only one wounded. This morning brisk firing was resumed at Warrenton about 6:30, but it has now slackened up. A detachment of fusiliers has arrived.

Sweet charity and immortal art were on most excellent terms at the Japanese Loan Exhibit, Thursday and yesterday, at the residence of F. J. Lowrey, Lunalilo and Victoria streets. In dazzling array, exquisite Oriental gems, the handwork of master hands, had been gathered together to make an exhibition calculated to excite the keenest interest and appreciation of those unacquainted with the technical knowledge of Chinese and Japanese art as well as the enthusiasm of the collector and lover of the curious and elegant.

HAWAII NEWS

Japanese Murdered at
Paauilo.

The Usual Batch of Kicks and Other
Interesting News From the
Rainy City.

Now Paauilo has a murder case with some of the elements of mystery surrounding it. The man who stands charged with the murder and the victim are Japanese who have lived on the island for some time. The murder was committed last Saturday afternoon and Sheriff Andrews, who happened to be in the vicinity, conducted an inquest. The facts brought out at the inquest were as follows:

Sakuda Mineza and Fujihara Oriemon were laborers on a ranch owned by Miss Annie Horner, and which is superintended by another Japanese. On Saturday morning Fujihara induced Sakuda to go with him to a place about one mile from the ranch for the purpose of gathering milkweed for the cows. The men left, one riding horseback and the other walking. About 3 p. m. Mrs. Brako heard a gun shot, but paid no attention to it until she had heard a Japanese was shot.

Some time after one shooting Sakuda walked into the ranch house and told the Japanese woman he had been shot and showed his wound. He asked permission to remain there saying Fujihara had shot him and he was afraid to go home as Fujihara might kill him. That night the man died and the shooter was placed under arrest next morning. A Portuguese gave evidence that a Japanese had been to him with a proposition to exchange a clock for a shot gun, that he had let him have the gun Friday afternoon and that it had been returned to his house about four o'clock Saturday afternoon by the Japanese and left in a damaged condition; the ram rod missing and a screw lost. That the Japanese had returned later and tendered payment for the injury done. In the meantime Fujihara was arrested and the Portuguese at once identified him as the man. The prisoner denied it and remarked that he had never seen the gun and did not know how to shoot. Other witnesses swore that the man was a good shot at quail hunting. Japanese testified that Fujihara came to the house where the wounded man was and left without making inquiry regarding his condition.

The prisoner made a statement admitting that he was in the woods with Sakuda and that while they were separated he heard a shot and called to his companion but receiving no answer he ran away fearing some one might hurt him. He denied shooting the man and said he knew nothing concerning the case. Sakuda made an antemortem statement to his friends that while standing at the top of a rise of ground he heard the shot and felt the sting of the wound and on looking around saw Fujihara running away with the gun in his hand. He stated that when they went out together Saturday morning neither of them had a gun with them. As Fujihara borrowed the gun late Friday afternoon it is supposed he took it to the place where the shooting occurred and hid it in the bushes preparatory to use when he should see his victim to the spot. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Fujihara and bound him over for trial at the July term. Sakuda's wife was held as a witness.

After the jury was discharged information was brought to the sheriff that it was believed an intimacy had existed between the wife of Sakuda and Fujihara. That the wife had absented herself from home the greater part of Saturday, that this was unusual and in the light of subsequent events it was thought she had cognizance of the intention of Fujihara to kill her husband. The prisoner was brought to Hilo by Sheriff Andrews yesterday.—Herald.

The Postal Surplus.

The Tribune acknowledges the receipt of the Postmaster General's report for the preceding year, which contains many matters of interest and many more which we passed over lightly; long columns of figures being confusing to the editorial mind. We have, however, gathered this fact, or rather it was gathered for us and presented so clearly that there was no missing it. The receipts of the department for the year 1899 exceeded its expenditures by \$50,000, all of which said \$50,000 went by the peculiar process of the Hawaiian Government machinery into the general treasury, whence it is now appropriated out by the Council of State for various unauthorized public works, mostly between Diamond Head and Ewa, while the postal department itself is so destitute of funds that a number of employees have been discharged and the rest have their salaries reduced from ten to twenty per cent.

Now, when a postal department makes money, at least when it turns a surplus into the national treasury, there is something very rotten in the government system. A proper postal system makes money fast and spends it a little faster in perfecting itself. A worse and more unsatisfactory conveyance and distribution of mail could not easily be found than that of Hawaii. Through slow and uncertain transmission of letters hundreds of thousands of dollars are, without doubt, yearly lost to the business interests of the country. If the department makes \$50,000 why isn't it put into subsidies to steamship companies and common carriers, into adding to the number of employees, instead of reducing them? A surplus of \$50,000 and it takes from seven days to two weeks to get a mail from Honolulu to Hilo, and when it gets there it lies twelve hours on a

steamer, because no one is paid to be responsible for sending it ashore. The Council of State votes to usurp legislative functions, let it do a little usurping in the postal department.—Tribune.

Still In Doubt.

Whether glanders has appeared among the animals at Oahu plantation or whether the disease is something else seems to be undecided, but a majority of the veterinarians who have seen the animals agree that the disease is glanders. Dr. H. R. Elliot, the local veterinarian, declares, on examination of the diseased mules that glanders was the complaint. He afterwards had the animals examined by Dr. Deffe of the transport Atee, Dr. Bishop of the Conemaugh, Dr. Kelly of the Leelanau and Dr. Owens of the Lennox. These surgeons agreed with Dr. Elliot's diagnosis. Dr. Bishop going so far as to say that a post-mortem was not necessary. Dr. Jones, of the Siam, took a different view from his colleagues and said emphatically that the disease was not glanders. The sugar company decided, then, to have a consultation of surgeons at which Drs. Jones, Elliot and Owens should be present. This was held at 10 a. m. Tuesday and it was there decided to shoot the one horse that was sick. Before a post-mortem was held Dr. Owens was called back to the transport and an examination was held by Drs. Elliot and Jones. Each was emphatic as before and an agreement could not be reached. Portions of the glands were removed and packed in ice for removal to Honolulu where they will be examined by veterinarians there. Dr. Elliot states that he found sufficient bacilli of glanders to inoculate every horse on the islands.—Herald.

About the Bridges.

The narrow width of the bridges that are being constructed by the Government in and near Hilo is a cause for much complaint. Hilo is not a one-horse town to such an extent that it finds a one-horse bridge sufficient for its needs, and the new bridges may properly be considered one-horse affairs, since two teams can hardly pass each other on them. Hilo teamsters are both plous in disposition and Chesterfield in manner, but it can hardly be wondered at that they sometimes fall out over questions of precedence and right-of-way, using language that would shock a deaf man, when they get blocked up in large numbers as they frequently do at the Waialea and Waikuli bridges. The worst of it is that the new bridges are no better. The pedestrian, also, has a kick. Strictly speaking, a pedestrian has no rights which anybody is bound to respect. The man who walks outside of taking a hack puts himself instead of the rule of human sympathy to a large extent. However, sometimes you can't get a hack. In any case if the man who walks attempts to cross on the above mentioned bridges he is a good candidate for sausage meat. He would better swim. It has been suggested that the road board build onto the regular bridge structure sidewalks outside the railings, which would then separate the teams from the pedestrians, and be a convenience for both. This is quite generally done throughout the United States, and where traffic is at all heavy public safety demands it.—Tribune.

Paauilo Police.

A funny story regarding the efficiency of the police force at Paauilo is wafted over from that plantation on a recent breeze. It seems that on Saturday night the "force" decided to raid some Japanese gamblers and on reaching the place where the men were playing placed eight under arrest and seized the layout and money. Three of the men afterwards released upon depositing \$8 bail "per each" and they announced that they would go back to camp and secure funds for the release of their compatriots. Instead of returning with money they brought back about 200 Japanese who demanded, 1st. The release of the prisoners. 2d. The return of bail money deposited. 3d. The refunding of the money gathered from the table during the raid, and 4th. The return of a book in which the names of witnesses were written. Believing that discretion has a clench on valor the jailer yielded—and the incident was closed until Sheriff Andrews heard of it. Four of the gamblers were re-arrested, deposited bail and afterwards forfeited. One man, identified as having made demands upon the jailer, was tried, convicted, and fined \$100, which his friends will pay.—Herald.

Society Notes.

On Sunday, March 25, in response to an invitation extended by Dr. Owen of the transport Lennox, a merry party visited the ship. They were most courteously received and charmingly entertained by Captain Butt, Dr. Eruat, W. M. Whitehead, representative of Doudnell & Co., Portland, Chief Engineer Duguid, and First and Second Officers Warren and Mackenzie of the Lennox. They dined with each other in their endeavors to make the afternoon one of pleasure and succeeded beyond their expectations. Dainty refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Forrest entertained a few of their many friends on Saturday evening, March 24. Mrs. Forrest is an ideal hostess and possesses the happy faculty of making her guests feel perfectly at home. Dancing was the order of the evening which was enjoyed by all. Promptly at twelve the guests, who numbered twenty-five, joined hands in a circle and sang Auld Lang Syne.

On Monday evening there was an informal dance at the Hilo hotel in honor of the officers of the transports Siam and Lennox. There were about forty couples present and dancing was indulged in until a late hour.—Herald.

Fish Inspection.

Peddling of fish on the streets of Hilo and without inspection goes on as merrily as in days of yore. Dr. Moore states that the men have been notified that if they sell elsewhere than in the regularly established market they will be arrested and fined. Up to date the police records do not show that the men or any of them have been arrested. The records are clean in this respect presumably because the police are aware that until such a notice from the Board of Health or the authorized agents of the Board of Health is published such arrests would be illegal. The sale of fish on the streets should be prohibited in a legal manner and the fish sold in the market should be in-

spected. The Agent of the Board of Health in Hilo has the power to make such a regulation and there is no other reason why it should not be made and enforced.—Herald.

Steamboat Changes.

Superintendent McKay of the White's S. S. Co. has made the following changes in masters of steamers at this port:

Captain Mitchell of the Hawaii to take the Maui.
Captain Parker of the Kalaiani transferred to the Helene.
Captain Nielsen to steamer Hawaii.

Captain Sachs to Kalaiani.
These changes are temporary as Capt. MacAllister of the Kilauea Hou will soon leave for Honolulu as a witness in the Carson case.—Herald.

Will Select Site.

James B. Castle and Lorrin A. Thurston of the Oahu Sugar Co., and C. Heidenmann of the Honolulu Iron Works, came to Punaulu on the Mauna Loa on Saturday last, and are now inspecting the work done on the Oahu Sugar Co. While here they will probably decide finally the location of the mill site. These gentlemen went into quarantine before leaving Honolulu. They will visit Puna Sugar Co. before returning to Honolulu.—Herald.

The News Boiled Down.

Miss Anna Rice is confined to the hospital with an attack of fever.
A limited amount of island butter was received in Hilo last week.
There is no information at hand as to more transports coming to Hilo.
Dr. W. G. Irwin has been confined to his house for some time with malarial fever.

Business men generally are incensed over the lack of appropriations made for Hilo.

Dr. H. M. Elliot has resigned his position as veterinarian to the Oahu Sugar Co.

It is reported upon good authority that a Japanese bank will soon be established in Hilo.

The contract for grading the Puna branch of the Hilo R. R. will probably be let early next week.

Attorney G. F. Maydwell will probably act as clerk of the court for the Kalina term in place of Daniel Porter.

The body of a native sailor who died on Tuesday and buried at Hilo.

Mr. Metz, sanitary inspector for the Board of Health, will probably make a trip around the island in a few weeks.

Mr. C. E. Richardson has been confined to his bed during the past two weeks with a rather severe attack of illness.

Mr. W. S. Terry is now well on the way to recovery from typhoid fever, by which he has been for some time confined to the Hilo Hospital.

The recent rains have been of great benefit to the plantations. At Oahu in the vicinity of nine miles the cane shows great improvement.

Carl S. Smith received his commission as acting Deputy Attorney General for the Third Judicial Circuit last Monday and left next day for Kailua to prosecute the cases there.

There are at present a rather large number of cases of typhoid and malarial fever in town. This may result from the stirring up of old microbes by the vigorous work of the sanitary committee.

Mrs. Cruzan is still suffering from her recent attack of heart trouble. As soon as she is able Mrs. Cruzan will go to the Shipman mountain residence for the benefit to be derived from a change of climate.

P. Peck, manager of the First Bank of Hilo, Ltd., on the occasion of opening that institution sent a letter to Rev. S. L. Desha, containing a check for \$25 as a donation to the Hall church from the bank.

The completion of the Waianaeue street sewer and its discharge into the Waikuli enables the citizen to go to the postoffice after his monthly installment of bills without risk of catching typhoid germs and bubonic microbes.

A meeting will be called in a short time for the purpose of making arrangements for a local baseball league. With new material to strengthen the old, and new grounds for practice and games, the sport should come out of the chrysalis stage this year and resemble the real thing.

A Chinese of ambitious temperament, enlightened by the land grabbing propensities of his Western brethren, is taking a squat upon the land claimed by the Spreckels interests on the makai side of Front street. He will erect a "skyscraper" there and take his chances, so far as the Spreckels people are concerned. As for the Government, which some years ago condemned all this tract for public purposes, there is little danger of any action being taken within the next decade.

It is reported that the "Lennox" carried away two dead mules when she left Hilo. Why she took them away isn't known. Perhaps because it seemed desirable to keep the fact from being known. Perhaps they couldn't afford to bury them at Hilo. The probabilities are that there will be a good many more dead ones before the transport reaches Manila. Fifty days on his feet in a stall is rather too much for the obstinacy of even a mule. If, as is stated, the orders that the "Lennox" had were the same as those of the other transports that came here there will be trouble for some one if the stock arrives at Manila in bad shape.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



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If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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MORTUARY REPORT.

The following is the mortuary report for Honolulu for the month of March, 1900, as furnished by Mr. C. B. Reynolds, executive officer of the Board of Health:

DEATHS BY AGES.	
Under 1	26
1 to 5	5
5 to 10	2
10 to 20	9
20 to 30	20
30 to 40	13
40 to 50	11
50 to 60	7
60 to 70	13
Over 70	6
Total	112

BY NATIONALITY.	
Hawaiian	53
Chinese	17
Portuguese	7
Japanese	25
Great Britain	1
U. S. A.	5
Other nationalities	4

BY SEX.	
Male	80
Female	32

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.	
March, 1899	45
March, 1898	68
March, 1897	56
March, 1896	73
March, 1895	69
March, 1900	112

DEATHS BY WARDS.	
Ward 1	31
Ward 2	19
Ward 3	26
Ward 4	4
Ward 5	32
Non-residents	0

DEATH RATE PER 1,000.	
Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	30.22
Hawaiians	49.69
Chinese	19.06
Japanese	40.00
Portuguese	15.27
All others	15.00

CAUSE OF DEATH.	
Alcoholism	1
Angina pectoris	2
Anaemia	1
Asthma	1
Ascites	1
Abeas	1
Bright's disease	1
Bronchitis	1
Cholera infantum	1
Colic	1
Consumption	21
Diarrhoea	5
Debility	3
Dropsy	1
Dyspepsia	1
Epilepsy	1
Enteritis	2
Fracture of skull	1
Fever—Typhoid	19
Fever—Malarial	1
Gastro enteritis	4
Heart disease	2
Hemorrhage (cerebral)	3
Inflammation of brain	1
Inanition	2
Knife wound	2
Meningitis	6
Malnutrition	1
Nephritis	2
Old age	6
Oedema Pulmonum	1
Pericarditis	1
Pneumonia	3
Plague	6
Peritonitis	1
Syphilis	1
Septicemia	1
Uraemia	1
Strangulation (suicide)	1

Captain Goodman.

Captain Goodman of the schooner Robert Lewers is to take command of the ship Wallace B. Flint, recently purchased by Alexander & Baldwin for the sugar trade. She is now on her way to Honolulu, and Captain Goodman will probably meet her there on his arrival in the Lewers. The latter vessel has been detained here nearly three weeks, owing to quarantine and a death. The cabin boy, a Japanese named Hermano, was dying with consumption when the schooner reached port. Quarantine Officer Kinyoun instructed the immigration officer not to land the man, so he remained aboard and died Tuesday night. Captain Goodman wanted to send the remains to the Morgue, but the officials would not receive them. The health authorities were then notified, but up to last night had taken no action. If the body is not removed to-day Captain Goodman will take it to sea and bury it.—S. F. Call.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Moana spoke the Mariposa on Thursday afternoon.

The Boston Lyric Company recently played to poor business at San Diego, Cal.

A bag containing coin has been lost and a reward of \$50 is offered for its return.

Mrs. Pennington, wife of Captain Pennington of the Alce Cooke, arrived in the Gaelic.

Typhoid pneumonia is taking hold of many persons. Several business men are reported ill from this ailment.

The steamer Charles Nelson will not go to Makaweli on this trip. According to latest advices she was to load in San Francisco for Hanalei.

F. J. Cross will not have to go to Europe. The experts, with equipment, will arrive here on April 25 to install the wireless telegraph system.

Back and fumigating rooms are being built on the Inter-Island and Wilder wharves for the accommodation of the sailors on the island steamers.

Ewa promises an unusual yield this year. The sugar per acre is not only increased, but the soil continues to improve, as is shown in the extra purity of the cane juice.

The baseball game yesterday between the Orpheum minstrels and the Stars of Honolulu is said to have netted about \$400 for the widow of the late Tojo Jackson. The game was arranged for her benefit.

Quite a number of people who intended to go on the next Australia will endeavor to leave on the Nippon Maru. In the party are the Waterhouses and the Dickses. They have taken the prophylactic.

The wedding of Prof. S. P. French, principal of Punahou Preparatory school, to Miss Florence Kelsey will take place on the evening of April 12th at the residence of W. R. Castle. They will remain at Oahu College until the summer vacation when they will go abroad.

S. E. Burton, carpenter, is the first man to receive \$100, for reporting a plague case. He was a friend of John Hurley, the Vineyard street victim of the plague, and first reported Hurley's sickness to the Board of Health. Hurley complained to him of having a bubo in the right groin.

The Fire Commissioners stated to the Council of State Committee on Interior Department that if there had been more hose available on January 20 the fire would have been enabled to throw six streams of water instead of two, and much severe loss along the waterfront would have been averted.

Leigh H. Irvine, one of the correspondents who came here in 1893 convicted John R. Musick, author of "Hawaii, Our New Possession," of plagiarism. The best piece of description in the book, that of Haleakala, is taken from Mr. Irvine's booklet, "The Palace of the Sun."

Lack of rain on Hawaii is making cattle feed a vital question. The animals are dying at Kan in numbers. If rain does not fall soon the herds will be wiped out. At Oahu many mules are dying of a mysterious disease. Tissues of the dead mules have been brought here for the purpose of diagnosing the disease.

Heater Kidd, chief engineer of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. of Sydney, arrived by the Moana yesterday to investigate methods of sugar-making in Hawaii. Mr. Kidd went directly to Ewa plantation, and under the quarantine laws was transferred to the tug, to the railway wharf and aboard the Ewa train. He will remain in Hawaii some time. He brings letters to Dr. Walter Maxwell of Honolulu.

The Makawao literary society at Paia, Maui, held its March meeting on March 15, at the residence of Manager W. J. Lowrie, Spreckelsville. An enjoyable program was rendered. Miss Featherstone gave a piano solo, Mrs. Lowrie sang a solo, Andrew Adams read a selection, Mrs. Van der Nallien played a zither, Mrs. W. S. Nicoll sang, Dr. Beckwith read and Master Willie Lowrie closed the evening's entertainment with a song.

Death of D. W. Roach.

D. W. Roach, one of Honolulu's best known barbers, died last night of pneumonia after a short illness. He leaves a widow and two children. Roach came to this city over a dozen years ago after working at his trade on the Australia for some time. He had a shop on the corner of Hotel and Fort streets for many years and after the fire went into partnership with Bert Bower in the Criterion shop. He was in his thirties and had an extensive acquaintance. He was a member of Mystic Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

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Wilder's Steamship Co., Ltd

S. S. KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihohi, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahuhi, Nahaia, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nua, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

Ship "Challenger" will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about
April 10, 1900.

For freight apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston.
Or **CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,**
Honolulu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 7	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 16
CHINA	APRIL 14	RIO DE JANEIRO	APRIL 17
DORIC	APRIL 24	COPTIC	APRIL 27
NIPPON MARU	MAY 2	AMERICA MARU	MAY 8
RIO DE JANEIRO	MAY 10	PEKING	MAY 13
AMERICA MARU	MAY 26	GALIC	MAY 22
PEKING	JUNE 5	HONGKONG MARU	MAY 29
GALIC	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 8
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 13
CHINA	JUNE 29	NIPPON MARU	JUNE 29
DORIC	JULY 7	RIO DE JANEIRO	JUNE 30
NIPPON MARU	JULY 7	COPTIC	JULY 16
RIO DE JANEIRO	JULY 26	AMERICA MARU	JULY 17
COPTIC	AUG. 2		

MAUI BUDGET

Camp Wood Celebrates
March 17th.

Mauies Register a Kick--High Trade
Winds -- General News
And Shipping.

KAHULUI, Maui, March 21st, 1900.—
Twenty-four days have now passed
without a case of plague, or even a
suspicious sickness in Kahului. The
little community is congratulating it-
self upon having passed the danger
point, and is looking forward with im-
patience to the opening of the port and
the removal of restrictions upon busi-
ness.

As has already been stated, a gal-
vanized corrugated iron rat-proof fence
has been erected around the entire
town, and another around the railroad
premises proper. All warehouses have
been sealed up with cement, and all
the inhabitants of the town have been
removed to a detention camp. It was
generally supposed that this step was
preliminary to a general rat crusade,
but no movement in this direction has
been commenced, although today is the
sixth following the removal of the last
of the people to camp.

Life in Camp.

The new camp, next to Camp Wood,
but upon the seaward side, is a collec-
tion of eight two-roomed cottages hav-
ing kitchens attached. The buildings
are quite comfortable affairs, built of
Nor'west slabs with joists covered by
battens, floors of tongue and grooved
surfaced lumber and roofed with cor-
rugated iron.

Every inhabitant was allowed to take
with him or her, just as much per-
sonal effects as wanted, and the con-
sequence is that all the temporary homes
are made fairly comfortable. It is also
worthy of note, that although the au-
thorities are prepared to provide for
all very few have availed themselves of
the offer.

The new camp is generally dubbed
"Camp Wood-bee" by the community,
and although life during the day is
pretty slow, the amusement being
well confined to surf bathing or card
playing, ample compensation is made
for the day's slowness by the night's
frivolity. With a view to providing
amusement for themselves, a platform
has been built, made of tongue and
grooved lumber and well planed and
waxed for dancing.

On the night of the 17th of Ireland,
the new floor was opened with a really
enjoyable dance. Music was furnished
by a quintette of boys and a Regina
music box, and proved entirely satis-
factory to the lovers of the "light fan-
tastic." After the dance, refreshment
was provided and the tolling of the cur-
few bell, or rather the dinner bell at
the solemn hour of midnight warned
the merry-makers that St. Patrick's day
was over and that it was time to ad-
journ. Next Saturday night is being
eagerly looked for by everybody, as a
grand luau is announced. Already
preparations are well under way, and
from present indications a jolly time
is assured.

Only one matter mars the content-
ment of those in camp, and that is the
blatant uncertainty of things in gen-
eral. The darkness in which every-
body is kept as to future intentions
of the authorities is beginning to pall
upon the people, and some very caustic
criticisms are heard upon all sides.
The fact that six rays out of the fifteen
have passed without any action other
than the closing of gates at night in
Kahului is strongly commented upon.
People are asking why they were re-
moved from their homes, which to all
intent and purposes are clean as their
present habitations, unless some effort
is made to reduce the danger of a fresh
outbreak by exterminating the rats. It
would seem that if Kahului is infected
by rats having travelled over the soil
and houses, it is equally as reasonable
to assume that the site of the new
camp, which is situated only about half
a mile back of the town, is equally in-
fected, especially as it is stated by no
less than three of the inhabitants of
the old camp (Camp Wood) that a rat
was actually seen in the kitchen of the
camp, very much alive.

Railroad employees are carried to
and from camp to their work twice a
day.

A Washington light plant has been
installed on the railroad wharf and
night gangs are working on the ships'
cargoes.

Boiled linen is at a premium in Ka-
hului, sweaters and negligee shirts are
fashionable. Only one Jap laundry-
woman in camp and she can't do starch
goods--its cheaper to buy new ones.

A hay wagon ride is being talked of
at the camp.

The old pig pen and stables belong-
ing to Sam Eling Co. and situated on
the outskirts of the town in the direc-
tion of we 5, were destroyed by fire
on Monday by order of the authori-
ties.

Some more burning off is talked of
as soon as weather conditions will per-
mit. Amongst those buildings doomed
is a stable in rear of the Kahului store
and one or two small cottages.

DEPARTED:--Schr. Dora Blum,
for San Francisco with sugar, 16
March; sch. Helen N. Kimball, for Ha-
na, to load; bkn. Chehalis, for Astoria,
empty, March 19.

The Bloemfontein is chartered to
load sugar here for San Francisco and
is expected from Honolulu daily. The
Antiope and Nuuanu both carry sugar
and are filling up fast.

ARRIVED:--March 17, sch. Mary
Buhne, from Gray's Harbor, with lum-
ber, 20 days out.

From Another Source.

WAILUKU Maui, March 24th.—
The trade-winds have been blowing a
gale nearly all the week bringing show-

ers of rain on the northwestern side of
the island and making the air not with-
out some disagreeable in the night
cool. During several days of the week
an exact could be given, about the
amount of rainfall throughout the
week, and the effect over the island.
The Tuesday, the 20th, there was
no rain, and the only exception being
some coming directly from Kahului.
Mr. H. A. Smith of Honolulu
is recuperating at Oahu's house after
his serious illness in Honolulu.
The Maui Sugar Company of Honolulu
have eighty acres of cane growing
here.

CANE BURNED

Second Fire Destroys
Fifteen Acres.

Spreckelsville Will Seek Safety in
New Method of Planting.
Kick About Mails.

SPRECKELSVILLE, March 28.—A
second cane fire in eight days seems to
verify the old adage that "Misfortunes
never come singly." About fifteen acres
were burned this time; but as they
were ratoons only, it will be taken off
in half a day's grinding, and the loss
would be trifling, did not so much of
the cane burnt last week stand in the
way.

At first it was thought that a spark
from the mill had started the blaze, but
subsequent discoveries have changed
this belief. It transpires that some
loafers from camp, who had deter-
mined to have a day off, had hidden them-
selves in the standing cane. People
who saw the fire start are unanimous
in the declaration that it commenced
at a point well inside the field, and it
seems to be certain that some of this
gang started the fire by careless smok-
ing. Rice and other provisions were
found in the cane after the fire, and it
was evidently left by these men in
their hasty flight.

The protracted drought has made the
whole plantation like a tinder-box,
and but for the splendid fight made
yesterday by the employees, a large
field of cane and a long row of houses
would have gone up in smoke. The
struggle with the fire was exciting in
the extreme, and several times it was
nipped and tuck. However, well organ-
ized effort won the day, and hearty
congratulations were in order when the
fire was finally stopped with but com-
paratively slight damage.

The experience gained will be made
good use of in the future and no large
areas of cane will be planted without
alternate sections which fire could not
cross; that is, there will be a ripe crop
in one field and a green crop or newly
planted cane in the next. Spreckels-
ville--this plantation--is swept by al-
most constant gales of wind during
most of the year, and is, consequently,
peculiarly liable to cane fires in sea-
sons of drought.

A special effort is being made to
grind off the burnt cane. Pala mill is
co-operating with Spreckelsville, and
marvellous progress has already been
made. But a short time will elapse, if
all continues to go well, before it is
all turned into sugar, and the eventual
loss will not be nearly as heavy as was
at first estimated.

SPRECKELSVILLE, March 29.—
Steamers from Honolulu are getting to
be like angel's visits, few and far be-
tween; but when they do come, and
bring no mail, as the Lehua yesterday,
it seems to be a needless aggravation
of the situation. Already it is common
for people ordering goods to reason
thus: "Well, if I order from Honolulu,
goodness only knows when they will
get here!" Ten days and not even a
mail is a not infrequent occurrence. I
may as well order direct from San
Francisco and save the Honolulu
charges.

The Lehua is not the only steamer
that has touched here without bringing
mail. The Helene did the same last
Sunday, and there have been others. If
the Honolulu merchants don't care for
the trade of Maui going to 'Frisco, no
more need be said; but if they would
prefer to keep it, they will surely im-
press on the postoffice the advisability
of keeping the inter-communication as
frequent as possible. People here who,
during the quarantine, imported direct
from 'Frisco, have been much struck
by the good condition in which every-
thing arrives, not having been trans-
shipped en route and knocked about by
the freight smashers on the inter-is-
land boats, and it does not need much to
prevent them ever resuming their pur-
chases in Honolulu.

The Late Col. Ashford.

Speaking of the late Col. V. V. Ash-
ford the Call says: Mr. Ashford al-
ways maintained that he had been un-
justly treated by the provincial govern-
ment. He admitted that he favored
a restoration of the monarchy with
Princess Kaiulani on the throne, as he
believed such a form of government
would unite all elements in the is-
lands and command the respect of the
foreign powers.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

We have saved many doctor bills
since we began using Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy in our home. We keep
a bottle open all the time and when-
ever any of my family or myself begin
to catch cold we begin to use the
Cough Remedy, and as a result we nev-
er have to send away for a doctor and
incur a large doctor bill, for Chamber-
lain's Cough Remedy never fails to
cure. It is certainly a medicine of
great merit and worth.—D. S. Meakle,
General Merchant and Farmer, Mattie,
Bedford county, Pa. For sale by all
druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith
& Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SAMOAN NEWS

Hoisting German Flag
March 1st.

The Imperial Proclamation of Wilhelm
--Unique Speech by Mataafa.
Items in Brief.

The following news is taken from the
Samoa Herald of March 17th:

Thursday, the 1st of March, will be
long remembered by the people of
Samoa as the day on which the Im-
perial German Flag was hoisted; the
day of which the undisputed rule of
Germany commenced over the islands
of Upolu, Manono, Apolima, and Sa-
vavaii.

The first indication that anything
out of the ordinary course was about
to happen was at 8 a. m., when the
ships in port ran up their bunting,
and almost every house and place of
business in town displayed their
National Flag.

At 9 o'clock a detachment of blue-
jackets was landed from S.M.S. "Cor-
morant" and formed in front of the
German School. The procession then
formed headed by the Band from the
"Cormoran," the bluejackets, follow-
ed by the members of the Concordia
Club with the children from the L. M. S.,
the Marist Sisters, Marist Brothers,
and the Wesleyan Schools, all dressed
nicely and carrying banners, led by
the Apia Brass Band in Kaiki uni-
forms--truly a pretty sight--marched
to Mulluuu.

This was followed by the natives
from all parts of the islands, who had
come to witness the ceremony. We
should say that fully 5,000 natives
were present.

Governor Self then read the follow-
ing Imperial proclamation:

We, Wilhelm, by the Grace of God,
German Emperor, King of Prussia,
etc., etc., hereby declare and make
known to all persons

The Governments of the United
States of America and of Great Britain
having renounced all their rights in
the islands of the Samoan Group sit-
uated West of the 171 degree West
Longitude Greenwich;

We hereby in the name and on be-
half of the Empire place these islands
under Our Imperial Protection and
Rule.

In Witness whereof We have here-
unto set Our hand and the Imperial
seal.

Done at Hohentstock Castle on
the 17th day of February, 1900.
(Signed) WILHELM,
Countess, COUNT VON BUELOW.

After the reading of the proclama-
tion the Governor said:

By order of His Majesty the Em-
peror, I now declare these islands to
be German territory, and the German
Flag which I now receive from the
hands of the Imperial German Acting
Consul, and which henceforth shall
wave over the islands as a token of
German Sovereignty, I, assisted by the
Commander of S. M. S. "Cormoran,"
now solemnly hoist.

At the close of the ceremonies Ma-
taafa spoke as follows:

I wish to declare my gladness and
great thankfulness on this very day.
Thanks be to the God of heaven for
his continual love to our Samoan is-
lands. Great thanks to His Majesty
the German Emperor in that he has
declared the taking care of Samoa un-
der his rule. Thanks that it is now
made known and is now come to pass
(that there is) a Chief (who is) Gov-
ernor of Samoa.

Thanks to the Sovereign Lady of
Britain. And thanks to the President
of America. For they have made and
appointed this agreement which is ap-
pointed and which is known certainly
this day.

We obey and pay respect to the rule
of His Majesty the German Emperor.
I also speak of the great benefits to
be derived by the Samoan children in
the future with the grand schools we
now have in Samoa. I am sorry the
dear departed ones who are not pre-
sent to behold this glorious day.

Samoans, Tammua and Pule, love
naturally (one another); cease from
variance I place (before you) the say-
ing of the Holy Scripture, the root of
my address "Blessed are the meek for
they shall inherit the earth." May the
Kaiser live. May the Governor live.
May all Samoa be happy.

At the termination of the ceremony
the detachment formed and marched
passed saluting the flag.

The News in Brief.

The corner stone of a New Wes-
leyan Church to be built in Matafele
has been laid. Permission to build the
same by the Governor being one of his
first acts.

We learn that the first case to be
heard under the new Court laws is
brought on by two prominent traders
of different nationalities, and that the
trouble is the charter of a vessel.

We learn that Governor on Friday
morning paid a visit to the graves of
the German sailors who were killed
at the fight with the natives on the
18th of December eleven years ago,
this was one of the first acts of the
Governor after the flag went up. He
placed two wreaths on the graves.

Maitotoa Tanamafili, who was de-
clared to be king of Samoa by Chief
Justice Chambers, has asked for an
education. His request was forwarded
by Consul-General Osborn, now at
Apia, to Secretary Hay, who has ap-
proved it and has suggested in a note
to Germany and Great Britain that the
three Powers pay the expenses of the
young man while he attends school
in Europe.

Hives are a terrible torment to the
little folks, and to some older ones.
Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant
relief and permanent cure. At any
chemist's, 50 cents.



Skin-Tortured Babies

And Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA Soap, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin and scalp humors, rashes, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

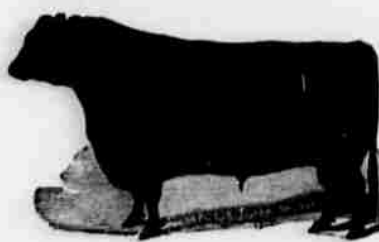
SAVE YOUR HAIR

Hands and skin by using CUTICURA Soap, the most effective skin purify-
ing, beautifying soap, perfect and excellent for toilet, bath, and laundry.
Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA Soap, 25c.; Ointment, 50c. Cuticura, 25c. Cuticura,
Sole Proprietors, H. A. A. French, 100 N. Broadway, New York, N. Y.

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—LIMITED—

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and Vehicles

Bought, sold and
exchanged on
commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a spe-
cialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell any-
thing in our lines would do well to
consult us. Any information relating
to same will be freely given.
Correspondence solicited.

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SOLAR
GAS LAMP.

The best bicycle lamp made. It
will burn eight hours on one charge
of carbide, and needs no attention,
as it is self-regulating. We have
just opened up a shipment of these
Lamps, and the price is only

\$3.50 Each.

SOLAR DASH LAMPS

—ALSO THE—
SOLAR SURREY LAMPS

And plenty of CARBIDE, so no one need ride in the dark.

Our last shipment of

Rambler Bicycles

is nearly half sold, and it is only four days since they were landed. The
1900 Rambler is a beauty. Have you seen it? If not, call on

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

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E. BULL, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

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MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1826.

Accumulated Funds ... £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital ... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies
have established a general agency here,
and the undersigned, general agents,
are authorized to take risks against
the dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favor-
able terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at
Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands,
the undersigned general agents are
authorized to take risks against the dan-
gers of the sea at the most reasonable
rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reinsurance	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,000,000
Total reinsurance	43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of
the above two companies, for the Ha-
waiian Islands, are prepared to insure
Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and
Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar
and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-
bor, against loss or damage by fire
on the most favorable terms.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
Canadian Pacific Railway.

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—LIMITED--

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INSURANCE
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OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS. Are warranted
to cure Gravel,
Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints.
Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20
years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

